Cambria Freeman.

. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. — "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." — Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME VIII. — EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874. — NUMBER 7.

UBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!
ATE THE PROPERTY OF PHILIP NOON, DEC'D.

...will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on

NDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next,

1 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

emises No. 1—A LOT OF GROUND ...in the Borough of Ebensburg, Pa., fronting ...feet on High street and extending back ...and sixty-four feet to Lloyd street, ...erected on the Lot a well finished

Stone Residence,

...high, containing ELEVEN ROOMS, large ...cellar, commodious Washhouse, ...modern improvements. There is ...STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE on rear ...and the premises are neatly and substan... and well set with fruit and shrubbery. ...is central, pleasant, healthful, and ...to churches and schools.

emises No. 2—A Piece of Ground ...the Borough aforesaid, bounded by Lloyd, ...aroline streets, is two hundred and sixty... square, well fenced, and in a good state ...

emises No. 3—61 ACRES OF LAND ...Price's Hill, one-fourth mile south-east ...about twenty acres cleared, the bal... well timbered.

The above properties, if not sold, will be rent... possession given on 1st of April next.

JOHN E. SCANLAN,
Agent for Heirs of PHILIP NOON, dec'd.
...sburg, Feb. 9, 1874.-4t.

E HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

HEAP CASH STORE,

...but rather under, those of any other dealer in

...DRESS GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Notions,
...RIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,
in this "Neck o' Timber."

Complete and elegant assortment of new ...in store will positively be sold at the ...margin. Country produce at the highest ...prices taken in exchange for goods. Full ...guaranteed to all buyers. Store on ...near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.
...sburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

...IAL LIST.—List of Causes set ...for trial at the ensuing term of ...commencing on the first Monday (2d day) ...next.

SECOND WEEK.

...& Morrow vs. John P. Parrish, feigned issue.
...vs. Joseph Dunlap et. al. feigned issue.
...vs. J. Donovan, fei'd issue.
...vs. J. Dunigan.
...vs. Allegheny Mountain Coal & Lumber Co.
...vs. Brook.
...vs. Brallier.
...vs. Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Co.
...vs. R. B. Westbrook.
...vs. Hewley.
...vs. McLaughlin et. al.
...vs. Ebensburg Borough.
...vs. Louis Denin et. al.
...vs. Delozier et. al.
...vs. Campbell.
...vs. Brallier.
...vs. Roop.
...vs. McVicker's Executors.
...vs. Tiley.
...vs. Academy of St. Francis.
...vs. Vaughn.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
...'s Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1874.

...ENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for ...License have been filed in the ...Office of Cambria County by the ...persons, and will be presented to ...Common Pleas of said County at ...1874:

...Nicholas Lambour, Michael Hefner.
...Borough—John Crouse.
...Baltzer Heitrick, St. Boniface; ...St. Lawrence.
...Borough—Edward L. Binder Dom...
...Borough—Henry Foster, West Ward; ...West Ward.
...Borough—James Henry.
...Township—Anthony McCue.
...Township—John Gillespie, Henry ...Peter Brown, Hemlock; Jesse ...Station.
...NO HOUSE LICENSE.
...Charles Stitzel.
...Township—William Flinn.
...Borough—James M. Brodley.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
...'s Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1874.

...UABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

...offers at private sale the House ...now occupied by him, said lot fronting ...street and extending back to lot of B. ...The House is a large and conveni... frame structure, with well and cis... and a stable and other out... on the premises. The Lot contains six ...pear, six cherry, two quince, four ...(fruit trees in good bearing condi... otherwise well improved.

...the offices on High street now ...the "Cambria Freeman" and M. L.

...one-half mile west of Eb... acres of woodland on the clay pike, ...west of said borough.

JAS. G. HASSON.
...Jan. 30, 1874.-tf.

...UABLE FARM FOR SAL.

...undersigned offer for sale an excellent

FARM of 110 Acres,

...road allowance, situated in Summerhill ...Cambria county, on the old road leading ...to Wilmore, and two miles distant ...R. R. Station at the latter place, ...about 60 Acres cleared, well fenced ...in a high state of cultivation, ...young orchard of choice fruit there... improvements are a new FRAME BANK ...a Log House, and several Out... For further particulars call on or ad...

JOHN & F. P. McCORMICK,
Wilmore, Cambria Co., Pa.

...L ESTATE at SUMMERHILL
FOR SALE!

...LOT OF GROUND, containing one-half ...in the village of Summerhill, Croyle tp., ...the George Murray property, front... Pa. R. R., and having thereon erected a ...TAVERN STAND, 64 feet front, with ...and a good STORE ROOM and ...attached, and a large Stable on the ...together with two Dwelling Houses sit... the same lot. The Tavern Stand con... rooms and good cellars. Any person ...property should apply to or address the

JAS. D. PLUMMER.
...Jan. 21, 1874.-4t.

EBENSBURG
...OOLEN FACTORY!

...introduced new machinery into our ...Factory, we are now prepared to ...on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSI... BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles ...YARNS, &c., &c.

...taken in exchange for goods or ...Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.
...Feb. 28, 1872.-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$250,000 for $50

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY of KENTUCKY.
On March 31st, next.

60,000 TICKETS--12,000 GIFTS.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS,	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS,	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS,	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS,	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amounting to		1,500,000

The concert and distribution of gifts will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500. Send for circular.

The time for the drawing is near at hand, and persons intending to purchase tickets have no time to lose.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Ky., and Manager Gift Concert Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents,
609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

New York DAY-BOOK!

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY. Established 1850. It supports White Supremacy, political and social. Terms, $2 per year. To clubs, nine copies for $8. Specimen copies free. Address, DAY-BOOK, New York city.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,
THE BEST DOLLAR MONTHLY.

$5 to $15 a day made by canvassing for this magazine—now in its 14th vol.—with Chromo,

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY,
14x20 inches, in 17 Oil Colors.

Magazine, one year, with Mounted Chromo, $2.00
Magazine, one year, with Unmounted Chromo, 1.50
Magazine, alone, one year, 1.00

Examine our Clubbing and Premium Lists.
Two First-class Periodicals for the price of one. We solicit Experienced Canvassers and others to send at once for terms and specimen Magazine. Address S. E. SHUTES, Publisher,
41 Park Row, N. Y. City, or Newburgh, N. Y.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS
And Insect Powder,
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Moths, &c.
J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., N. Y., Sole Agents.

EAT TO LIVE!

Write to F. E. SMITH & Co., Atlantic Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of the Crushed White Wheat, for their pamphlet (sent free) on Foods, with important extracts from LEIBIG, JOHNSON, and other scientists. Read it and save your health and money.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address
G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

BUILDING FELT,
(No Tar used,) for outside work and inside, instead of plaster. Felt Carpetings, &c. Send two 3-cent stamps for Circular and Samples.
C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.

The GOLDEN EGG
for agents. Large income guaranteed. Enclose stamp for circular. R. ALLISON, 113 Chambers Street, New York.

$10 to $100 in Wall St. often leads to a fortune. NO RISK. 32-page pamphlet for stamp. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall-st., N. Y.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION OF THE BETHEL REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH of Bethel, of Cambria County, Pa.

And now, to-wit: 11th February 1874, within Charter having been present in open Court, and having been examined by said Court, and there being therein nothing contained contrary to the law, it is ordered to be filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and a notice of the application to be published in one of the county papers for three consecutive weeks. By the Court.

From the Record. Certified February 11, 1874.
J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg Feb. 11, 1874.3t.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Petition and Bond of H. D. RAGER, (17,) for leave to appear at next Term to present Petition under Insolvent Laws.—No. 17, September Term, 1873.

And now, 10th February, 1874, continued to first day of next Term—notice to be given to all creditors of applicant by publication in at least one newspaper published in the County of Cambria three weeks before the first day of next Term. By the Court.

From the Record.
Certified February 11, 1874.
[13-3t.] J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE!
Estate of Andrew Callaghan, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Chest Springs borough, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. CALLAGHAN, JR., } Admr's.
H. J. HADS, }
Chest Springs, Feb. 20, 1874.-6t.*

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, on terms to suit the purchaser his FARM, located one mile south of Ebensburg, containing about 125 Acres, eighty of which are cleared and under good fence, with comfortable House, good Barn, and an excellent Orchard on the premises. Write to or call on
Feb. 6.-2m. JAS. MYERS, Ebensburg.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.
—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solic unel:ly.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

Margery Brown and School Master John.

A STORY OF THE COLONIAL TIMES.

It was in 1723 that a ship laden with merchandise, and bearing also a goodly number of emigrants, left Cork, in Ireland, for the shores of New England. Though a continent was to be settled, emigrants were not so numerous as at present; yet, among those who came, Ireland, then as now, furnished its proportionate share; and in general they were a class equal to the best who have sought our shores from the Green Isle in later years.

Wandering lonely among the gossipping groups on deck was a man of superior appearance to the others, both in manner and figure. He held no conversation with any, further than brief but courteous replies to some question or remark concerning the voyage, the rare sight of a sea-bird in mid-ocean, or the wide, the vast, the awe-inspiring sea itself, beating unceasingly yeasty waves along the curving bows of the sturdy vessel. His dress, his carriage, his preoccupied look, forbade familiarity, while his entire unacquaintance with the other passengers indicated that the voyage had been undertaken for some pressing purpose and in much sorrow. It will not be foreign to our subject if we delay the narrative a moment longer to relate his painful story.

He was a member of an ancient and worthy family of the Irish gentry, a native of Limerick, whither he had been recalled from his studies on the continent a few years before. Left alone by her other sons, who had joined armies in one country or another, his widowed mother desired that John, who was more given to study and quiet than the others, should remain with her at home until, at least, the present commotion had passed. But children will always be doing something not approved by the parent; so John, not to be an exception, fell in love with a young woman somewhat below his rank, and, honorable man as he was, desired to marry her. His mother not only refused her consent, but declared if he married the girl he should never have any portion of the estate. This threat, if persisted in, would effectually prevent the marriage, as the girl's relations would not consent to her union with a penniless man. Neither were the lovers able of themselves to commence life without the aid of their families; for he had not been trained to any profession or occupation, and he knew not how he could make even his own living. "Mother," replied he, with passion, "if you do not withdraw that threat and consent to my marriage with the lady of my choice, I will go where you shall never see me again."

His mother persisted in her purpose. Pale and trembling, he besought her to take till to-morrow to consider. The next day the cruel woman repeated her threat.

At the evening meal John was missing; in the morning his bed was found to have been unoccupied; and from that day his native country saw him no more.

Instead, however, of seeking surcease of sorrow, in the world of spirits by an easy leap into the friendly waves of the Shannon, as others might have done, he projected himself upon the unknown regions in the present state of being; thereby showing that there was an unextinguished spark of health within him still.

With heavy sorrow at heart, it is not strange that he sat apart, wrapped in silent gloom, or paced the deck unregardful of the babble of the light hearted emigrants. Self-expatriated, without hope or interest in the future, and in the recent past a great pain which smothered all pleasant recollections, there could be nothing in common between him and the moving forms who stared at him askance, save the usual matters of physical sustenance and comfort; and even in these the conditions of his life had caused a wide difference of feeling. One person alone attracted his frequent attention, as her bright blue eye caught his own, or his ear was arrested by her cooing and prattling to the several babies on board, her musical snatches of song, or her sweetly plaintive voice, when the loneliness of her situation, and the recollection of friends she had left behind, seized upon her thoughts.

John had watched her with some interest, partly, perhaps, for her beauty, but chiefly for her peculiar relation, or, rather, unrelation to any on board. Seeming at first, like himself, a stranger to the others, she was soon mingling freely and familiarly with every family in the ship; yet he was unable, watching with increased interest, to discover any relation or connection whatever, other than the most casual, between the girl and any family or individual in the vessel. She, also, marked his loneliness, and seemed to be affected by his evident sorrow; and one day she boldly put herself in his way with some trifling question. Yet her demeanor was modest and in her eye, of the hue of the sky where it meets with the sea, flashed forth no unholy gleam. Brown hair, a clear complexion, with especially rosy cheeks, and a graceful figure, made this girl of nine years more attractive to the beauty-loving eye than any one on board—though presenting the attractions of more developed forms and conscious womanly feeling. A brief conversation showed that the girl was without a relation or friend on board.

Surprised at this fact the young man inquired, half-earnest, half in sport:

"What do you expect to do by going over to America?"

"Do? why, raise governors for them," was the instant, laughing answer.

What could have induced the girl to have left home and friends with no better defined purpose than indicated by this reply was a mystery. She did not have the enthusiasm for the new country needful to set even an adventurous boy upon so wild an enterprise as crossing the thousands of miles of sea to reach a cold climate and an uncultured shore. Subsequent years, however, furnished a possible explanation of the mystery. During the remainder of the voyage there was a growing intimacy between the young man and the light-hearted girl whose beauty attracted and wit amused him, winning his mind from brooding so darkly over his woes. The vessel, from design or stress of weather, made port at York, in Maine. Here other strange facts were developed. The girl—whose name was Margaret Brown—had no means to pay for her passage, and it was necessary that some one should pay for her, or she would have to be indentured—sold to service for a sufficient time to reimburse the person who should advance the passage money. This was according to a law existing and needful in those times; and through most of our colonial period there were many, both of black and white, held in temporary bondage. It was, of course, to be expected that the young gentleman who had been so much entertained by the girl during the passage should wish to relieve her in this difficulty, and there was none else able or disposed to render such aid. But the young man was no better off than the girl; both were penniless. Both were therefore indentured to service to reimburse Mr. Nowell, the master of the vessel; the young man John being, if we must trust tradition, bound out to the town of Hampton, in New Hampshire, to teach school.

Finding the situation unpleasant or unprofitable, he applied to Rev. Sam'l Moody, of York, for aid in a letter written, tradition says, in seven different languages. Why, he might have taken a professorship at Harvard College, only for the reason that he had been brought up a Roman Catholic. In reply, he received from Mr. Moody a loan sufficient to set him free from the remainder of his indenture, and enabled him to open school at Berwick.

Not long after, he redeemed Margaret from service; and he seemed from this time to have adopted the child. The proceeding was not considered at all improper, as she was only ten, while he was thirty-two years of age.

For eleven years this relation was continued, Margery living in the house of her foster-father, while he strove to kindle in her mind the love of learning, but without any great success. He must have had a stormy life of it, for Margery was early and long distinguished for her "ebullitions of temper."

Thus their lives went on, until a nicely dressed young gentleman, passing by, near the house, observed the young lady drawing water from the school-master's well. Admiring her beauty, he stopped and engaged her in conversation; and such a passion was at once developed in his breast that he then and there proposed marriage. Probably she referred him to her foster-father; for the young man immediately proceeded to interview the school-master about a wedding in the family. Very likely the young lady had flirted mischievously with the young gallant—a performance to which we may believe her fully equal—from this description of her from an authentic source: "She was somewhat below the middle height, remarkable in her younger days for beauty and vanity, at all periods of her life for talents and energy." Yet it was very proper for her to be thinking about the selection of a beau, for she was now twenty-one years old.

School-master John, after hearing the plea of Margery's suitor, sought his foster-daughter in the kitchen. I am inclined to the belief that she made some strangely exhilerating confession to the pedagogue; for he went back to the waiting gallant in high spirits, and showed the over-hasty lover out of the door with an intimation that further prosecution of his suit would be suitably resented.

Yet there was really a wedding in that house shortly after, in which the handsome Margery and the young pedagogue were the chief parties.

"Young pedagogue!" exclaims the reader, with emphasis.

Aye, young, I reply; for John Sullivan lived over sixty-one years after this happy event. Here is a description of his appearance at a much later date:

"A tall, slender, but athletic man, six feet in height, with dark hair, black eyes and a florid complexion, very erect and well proportioned."

He lived in possession of his faculties and his physical strength to a remarkable degree, till he had reached his hundred and fifth year. It is recorded that he spoke and wrote both Latin and French fluently when even a hundred, and never drank spirituous liquors. Was not school-master Sullivan a husband worth having?

All their children were of more than usual ability; one of them being Gen. John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire; and another, James Sullivan, the able lawyer of Woolwich, and, later, of Biddeford, who was twice elected Governor of Massachusetts, then including Maine, having previously occupied several other honorable positions.

So little Irish Margery was, all unknown to herself, a real prophetess when, on the sea, she uttered these strange words to a man in the prime of life—whose worldly prospects seemed to himself to be utterly destroyed.

JOSH BILLINGS SPICE-BOX.—Most every one luvs to listen to a slander, but thar ain't but phew but what despise the author ov it.

What a heartless world this would be if thare waz no tears in it.

Wise men are never surprised, while phools are alwuz wondering at everything that happens.

I meet a great menny men whose talk iz like a bunch of fire krackers when they are first touched oph, full ov pop for a fu minnits, and then all iz over.

Without munny, without friends, and without impudence, iz about az low down in this world ez enny man kan git, and keep virtewous.

After a man has passed the age ov 57, about all he kan find to talk about and to brag on iz that he has got more pains and akes than enny ov the rest of his nabors.

There is nothing that a man iz so certain ov az he iz ov what he sees, and yet thare iz nothing after all that deceives him oftener.

Beware ov the man who iz alwuz reddy to swap old friends for new ones.

The dog that will phollow everybody ain't worth a kuss.

When I pla whist I alwuz like a phool for a partner, for they do hold such good hands.

I hav had people to set down bi mi side and konfidenshally undertake to explain sumthing to me of great importanse, and after talking 34 minnits bi the watch, I not only didn't know what they had been trieing to tell, but had forgot a good deal that I knew before.

Thare iz but little that iz new under the sun, and what iz ain't good for much.

One of the most perfekt viktorys yu kan achieve over enny man is to beat him in politeness.

The rarest artikle quoted in market just now iz good common sense.

I kant tell exakly what's the matter ov me, but i am alwuz a little shy ov the woman who wears her hair kut short.

The world at large judge ov us bi our sukcess.

It ought to kure the pride ov enny man when he reflekts that there aint no one living but what owes more to the world than the world owes to him.

To be familiar with every one and preserve youre respekt and their esteem, iz an evidence of the most remarkybel talents.

The grate mistake that menny people make iz to think that they waz made before the world waz instead ov since.

BOTANICAL SWEARING.—We have all heard of Botany Bay, in Australia, as a place whither convicts were formerly sent, and where there was doubtless much swearing, but it is a new thing for botanical names to be mistaken for oaths. The story goes that a man wrote to the editor of a horticultural journal, asking what plants would be suitable additions to dried grasses for winter ornaments. The editor replied:

"Acrocolinium Roseum, A. album, Gomphrena globosa and G. globosa camea."

When the man read this he fairly boiled over with rage, and immediately sent a note ordering his paper to be discontinued. He averred that an editor who swore in that way, just because he was asked a simple question, should have no support from him.

This reminds us of an English traveler whose conscience would not allow him to swear, but who found that at the hotel in France, where he was staying, the waiters were so accustomed to hear Englishmen use strong language, that they considered him a milksop, and neglected him accordingly. He therefore hit upon this expedient to secure a proper amount of attention. Whenever he gave an order he rolled out in sonorous notes the words "Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham." The effect was marvellous. He was henceforth waited upon with the greatest alacrity and assiduity.

THIS is not good poetry, but it is as near the truth as people generally get:

If Lazarus had lived to-day—sot down in
some man's door—
And that man's dog had come along and
licked old Laz's sore,
I'm satisfied, with all the Christian feelin'
that he has,
He'd "station-house" poor Laz and lick
the dog for lickin' Laz.

A SLAB above a grave in Arkansas bears the following legend, evidently the tribute of a devoted but discriminating husband:

"She washed the children,
Fed the fowls,
And made her home
Resound with howls."

WHAT is the proper age for a parson? Why, the parson-age, of course.

A CALIFORNIA STORY.

In the early mining days in California there stood on the foot of the hill, not many miles from Nevada, one of those rough built gaming houses so common throughout the mining sections of the territory. A description of this structure and its surroundings will convey to the reader a better idea of the incident I am about to relate. The building contained but one room, the entrance to which was situated at one end, with a large adobe fire place on the other end, nearly opposite to the entrance. On the large stone hearth burned a wood fire, giving to the room a cheerful appearance. On the front, at the right of the entrance, was a well filled bar, around which was congregated representatives of different nations, some speculating on the success of various mining operations, while others were discussing the general topics of the day. Along the rear side of the room extended a row of tables, around each of which was settled a company of miners playing poker and staking large sums of gold with as much coolness and apparent unconcern as if they were partaking of their evening meal. A rude seat occupied the space around the fire place, and in the front portion of the room beyond the bar. The cabins of the settlers extended some distance to the front of the spot, while the unsettled portion of the country lay in the rear.

The hill before mentioned, rising abruptly from this, thickly interspersed with sage bush and thick bushes, affording a temporary hiding place for fugitives. As the evening wore on, the patrons of the saloon became more numerous, while the chilliness of the atmosphere caused those most interested in the games at the tables to gather round the fire. The conversation, which at this time was becoming animated, was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of a tall, raw-boned Yankee, bearing in his hand a long rifle, around his waist he wore a belt from which was suspended a powder flask and a bullet pouch.

Advancing to the fire place, he deposited his rifle in the corner, and after accepting the seat courteously offered him by one of the company, he seated himself by the fire, resting one elbow on his knee, and dropping his chin into his hand, he sat gloomily watching the fire as if some mighty grief was preying upon him. He mumbled incoherently at times, and sat without changing his position. The attention of the company was soon drawn to the stranger, and all occasional glances from those at the table were directed to where he sat. He at length broke out into such lamentations as these:

"I am tired of life. My claim has failed and I am without friends or money. I have been out all day hunting and have killed nothing."

He addressed no one personally, and no one seemed to sympathize with him in his disturbed condition. He sat in silence a few minutes, then raising his head he exclaimed:

"A man may as well be dead as out of luck. I will take my own life."

Then taking the flask from the belt at his side he unscrewed the cap from the top and poured from it into his hand some apparently fine Hazard powder, then pouring it carefully back, he replaced the cap, and screwing it firmly on, yelled—

"Yes, I will die myself, and all about me shall die also."

He then flung the flask on the burning coals. The tumult that followed was indescribable. The rush for the door was almost simultaneous with the rash act of the stranger. The windows served as means of escape to those who were unable to press a passage through the door. The Yankee sat a calm spectator till the last occupant of the room had made his exit; then with the rapidity of thought he sprang to the tables and scraped from them the shining piles of gold which had been left by the gamblers and deposited them in his hat, escaping through one of the rear windows. With desperate strides he ascended to the hill, and jumping upon a fallen tree, turned to survey the multitude below. All were waiting breathlessly, watching the building, expecting every moment that the contents of the heated flask would blow it to atoms, when the shrill voice of our hero rang out on the clear night air—

"Don't be afraid, gentlemen; there is nothing but black sand in the can."

Then springing from his perch he disappeared among the chaparral, completely eluding the pursuit of the gamblers, who returned to the saloon to find the tables all cleared of the last vestige of their treasure.

A CHICAGO poet, who was recently informed that Madame Nilsson had thoughtfully built a shelter for cows on her land at Peoria, windful of the catastrophe which led to the desstruction of his native city, immediately burst into this wild and beautiful frenzy of verse: "Christine, Christine, thy milking do, the morn and eve between, and not by the dim religious light of the fitful kerosene. For the cows may plunge, and the lamp explode, and the fire fiend ride the gale and shriek the knell of the burning town in the glow of the molten pail!"

AN English wag asserts that machinery is the most modest of all things, since it almost always travels in cog.

Jed Stover's Famous Cut Off.

We had been whiling away the best part of the day in the pilot house of the Charmer, watching the monotonous scenery of the Ohio, and listening to the tales of Jed Stover, the Pilot. Jed, according to his own account, was a truthful man, but somehow the most wonderful things were continually happening to him.

"Do you feel that bar that's grazing us now," he said; "that's made down three hundred yards since I took them shingles out of the bend, and that just reminds me of that affair at Poker Point. 'Twas just as the rise of '67 was going out of the Ohio. I was screwing the Flambeau down stream then; no light job, I tell you, for we had a green mate aboard that stowed his freight so she'd rise on the head and shake herself. Talking done no good. At last I got mad and come down Crowly's chute, barking the saplings and taking on a tun of clay at every rub. Duke Shorty was holding her down on the hurricane, and sung up to me a couple of times to keep in the channel. I don't let no captain tell me how to use the spokes; so when he turned in on the dog watch I thought I'd get even with him. We sighted Poker Point just as day was about breaking, and the water was just leaving the corn-field on the Kentucky side, so you could see the top of the furrows. 'Twas just 300 yards across the field; I knew 'twas soft, so I run her snoot straight for it, determined to give old Shorty one good shaking. As luck would have it, she gave one of her hen-wallows just as she struck dirt and stopped right ashore. If the old gal hadn't been well glued she'd be fencing that old plantation now, for she had the trimbles worse than a dog swallowing a peach stone.

Gentlemen! I've been hearing cussing all my life, but what I heard this morning as that old craft was making her grasshopper licks across the point finished my education in that line. I heard one string coming out of a transom in the texas and turned around to see if it wasn't Duke, when I heard scraping on the larboard side, and there was the old heifer striking fire out of the stable of old Simmons ranch. I didn't have time to get a good sight before she struck the channel again, a little shaken but a gainer of about four miles.—In a few minutes up comes the "old man," wanting to know where I'd been with the boat and how came old Simmons' kitchen, stove, cook, and all aboard. I told him I'd been a ringing for the lead for fifteen minutes, and, thinking, perhaps, they was all asleep, I waltzed across the point, as we was drawing so light

"Lead, be damned," says he; "who ever heard of a pilot ringing for lead and the stream out of its banks."

When I asked for lead, says I, lead I must have; that's my riparian right and must be respected; if not the craft's got to stand the consequences, by the living ——

But he never waited to hear it; the Latin filled him; he never said another word, but went below and took it out on the deck sweeper.

When we got to Cairo we heard old Simmons was going to tie us up unless we brought back his kitchen. Duke was in a devil of a stew, but I told him I'd ease his pain. So, on the return trip I had two stagings well greased and rigged a derrick on the starboard spar. Just as we got in front of Simmons I sung down to the engineer to know what head he had: "210—all right!" So I threw myself on the wheel, made right for the bank and sung out, "Belay all hands to unload the kitchen!"

"Excuse me, pilot," said I, "you don't mean to say that you replaced the kitchen whole?"

"Gentlemen," said he, "I hate to order you out, but it's agin the rules of the boat to talk to the pilot in low water, and as the dew aint very heavy ahead I'll need all the room I can get to wrestle through:" and thus by my impatience I missed hearing an account of probably the most extraordinary feat in the annals of steamboating.

FELIX BELL.

—St. Louis Times.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.—The most puzzled man in the United States lives at Sandusky. The other day he waxed at once vindictive and ingenious, and he resolved to protect the sanctity of his hearth and home by a cute stratagem. In pursuance of this idea, he mingled arsenic in a bottle of wine and placed it where any burglar would see it, and unless practical believers in total abstinence, would drink therefrom and surely die. Now, the wife of this intelligent Sanduskian is an orderly woman, and when she found that bottle of wine placed in a conspicuous position, she said that "was just like John; he never did have any neatness, and she knew it when she married him." Then she took the bottle and put it in the cellar with eight dozen other bottles, and arranged them neatly in rows, and contemplated her work with innocent pride. Then she told her husband about it. Since he exhausted all his vocabulary of profanity he has been spending his leisure time in looking at those bottles and trying to recognize the one which he prepared for the poor burglar, and unless he can solve the problem soon he expects a brain fever.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - March 6, 1874.

THE Investigating Committee appointed in the case of Dimmick and Kreiter, made a report on Wednesday implicating the parties named in the blackmailing of bankers.

THE bill restoring the franking privilege to members of Congress was defeated in the House of Representatives on yesterday week by the close vote of 129 yeas to 131 nays. It is believed that the bill repealing the act of last session, which requires postage to be paid by subscribers on newspapers published in the county in which they reside, will be repealed. We certainly hope so, as it is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

ON Tuesday last the apportionment Committee of the State Senate reported a bill dividing the State into *fifty* senatorial districts, as is required by the new constitution. The bill makes Cambria and Blair counties a district for the election of a Senator, and as the radical party has a majority in both branches of the Legislature there is no doubt of its passage. Still it is about as even a clip as could be expected from such a source, and that the Cambria Democracy may be able to overcome Blair county's Radical majority is not so apochryphal as many might suppose.

HON. R. MILTON SPEER has kindly sent us a copy of his speech delivered in Congress on the 11th of December last on the bill to repeal the increase pay, or salary grab, of last session. As the question has been finally settled, it is not necessary for us to make any further reference to it. In his speech Mr. Speer refers to the increase of salary made by Congress in 1856 from $3,000 to $5,000 a year—a net increase of $4,000 for two years' service, with the old rate of 20 cents mileage to and from Washington. In speaking of the Republican members of Congress from this State who voted for that act, Mr. Speer says:

"Among the Republicans I find the name of my friend, Hon. A. A. Barker, the Representative at that time from my district, and my competitor for a seat here in the canvass of last year. He received the cordial report of his party press in the district; and, indeed, the Republican papers there, whose indignation now against 'salary grabbers,' as they term them, is the fiercest, were then the loudest in his praise."

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate of New York providing for compusory education. On this question, which is at present creating no little discussion throughout the country, the New York *Post* very sensibly and very forcibly expresses its views in the following terse sentences:

Section one provides that in lieu of the fees now allowed by law the district attorneys in and for the several counties of this commonwealth shall receive respectively for drawing indictments and prosecuting every offense indictable only in the oyer and terminer courts, twelve dollars; for every such bill returned ignoramus, six dollars; drawing bill of indictment and prosecuting the same in the quarter sessions, wherever the prosecutor or defendant is sentenced or required to pay the costs, or the costs are divided between them, seven dollars; drawing and prosecuting all other indictments in the quarter sessions, five dollars; for every bill returned ignoramus in the quarter sessions and the prosecutor to pay the costs, five dollars; for every other such bill returned ignoramus, three dollars; a case settled with leave of court, five dollars; every case of surety of the peace, five dollars.

Sec. 2. That the fees or salary of county commissioner shall hereafter be three dollars per day for every day employed, together with mileage for necessary travel in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. That the fees of assessors and auditors shall hereafter be two dollars and fifty cents for each and every day employed in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to counties having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE following bill relating to the fees of District Attorneys and other officers in the several counties of this commonwealth, was presented in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Saturday last:

Among the many objections to the bill there are two, either one of which is fatal to it. First, it is wrong in principle. It sets up the will of a political majority on a question which rightfully belongs to the parent. It attempts to defend society from an enemy which is still remote. It puts the family under an espionage as odious as that to which the merchants are subjected by the customs revenue laws. It substitutes force for reason and the common desire for one's own and his children's welfare. It creates a legal despotism to which, whatever may be the individual's private judgment, he is forced to yield obedience.

Second, the bill, if it becomes a law, cannot be carried into execution. To enforce it with any thoroughness requires either that it obtain the general consent, or that officers be appointed sufficient in number to have personal knowledge of all the families of any particular district. But if it obtained the general consent it is unnecessary; and if not, then provisions for its enforcement are inadequate. Those who have it in charge dare not make adequate provisions for its enforcement, for fear of alarming the community, and hence it will be simply another law to be disobeyed. We are not living in Prussia.

We believe that there ought to be provisions of law in force in cities and large towns whereby children can be taken out of the streets and put at school. We are also in favor of the regulation of the hours of labor of children who are employed in workshops of any kind. The state may properly interfere in these cases, because in the first the child is practically homeless, and it thereby becomes a public nuisance, and in the second it suffers injury. But within the house—whether it be in a brown-stone mansion or in a tenement house—the authority of the parents is justly supreme, and the law cannot interfere with that supremacy in the way proposed, either as a matter of right or of policy.

Report of the Board of Public Charities.

The Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Public Charities has been printed. This is a document, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which demands the earnest and immediate consideration of the legislature and people of Pennsylvania. A large portion of the report is devoted to an exposition of the treatment of the insane poor of the state. An inspection has been made of all the prisons and poor houses of the state, and the facts which are presented in the report were bro't under the personal observation of the commissioners themselves. Some of the revelations in regard to the treatment of the insane poor of the commonwealth are utterly revolting. To the plain official statements in this report there is scarcely a parallel in the description of human misery except in the horrible pictures of Hogarth's Bedlam. While splendid hospitals have been erected by the liberality of the state her indigent insane have been crowded into poor houses and have been abandoned to the utmost filthiness and neglect. A portion of this monstrous abuse is due to the negligence of county officials and part to the action of the superintendents of the state hospitals. Paying patients have been admitted to these hospitals while the insane poor, the real objects of the state's charity, have been turned away from the doors and sent back to their loathsome cells. The charity of the state has been perverted from its original purpose, and there is reason to believe that in too many instances mercenary motives have been mixed up with this partiality in the treatment of the two classes of insane. Those who can afford to pay have friends solicitous for their welfare. Private institutions have been established for their benefit. But this report shows that while the latter class of patients are the objects of the public care, the insane poor, for whom these state institutions have been erected, are excluded. The commissioners refer to the Insane Asylum at Harrisburg as affording a shocking example of this partiality and injustice. They report that "To the hospital at Harrisburg there was committed by the public authorities and courts during the year 1872, sixty-one poor patients and one hundred and thirty-eight paying patients sent there by 'friends.' Of the four hundred and eight remaining on December 31, 1872, there were one hundred and seventy-nine supported by 'public authorities' and two hundred and twenty-nine by 'friends of patients.'" The report further states that "of the one hundred and sixteen patients committed to this hospital during the nine months ending September 30, 1873, eighty-foua were 'paying' and only thirty two public or indigent insane patients." From this it is seen that the character of this institution is rapidly changing. From a state hospital for the insane it is becoming a private asylum for paying patients. While the indigent insane are turned away in scores, those for whom provision is made by friends and relatives find prompt admission. Is not this a shamelessly unjust and inhuman perversion of the objects for which this institution was founded by the state? Yet the law expressly provides that in order of admission the poor shall have the precedence of the rich. In this institution the benign and charitable rule is simply reversed.

In a special or supplementary report the commissioners have collected a few shocking cases to illustrate the treatment of the indigent insane in the poor houses of the state, as well as that system of partiality on which the state institutions are conducted. In one of our poor houses the other day an old "man was starved to death—medicine being forced into him, but food being considered unnecessary." In another is the revolting case of "an attractive young lady, driven to insanity by her seducer, who for the last twenty years has occupied a cell of filthiness. A bed of straw upon a damp floor, into which the external light can find no entrance, is the only furniture. A seat, a chair or a bench has apparently never been furnished; the consequence of which is that the muscles of the lower extremities * * * * * have become permanently contracted, so that the only movement of which she is capable is one similar to that of a frog." A patient in another poor house is "perpetually chained to the ceiling by the wrist, 'lest he tear his clothes.'" At another, "a splendid old man in chains for forty years," was released by the general agent of the board, "himself aiding in filing off the chains." There is no room in the magnificently endowed hospitals of the state for those most unfortunate creatures as long as profitable patients seek admission.

We hasten through this revolting official register of woe and wretchedness with the following extracts:

"In February last a visit was paid to this almshouse, and an insane inmate was seen—a young woman over twenty years of age, whose whole dress consisted of a thin chemise with short sleeves, a single skirt and a pair of shoes. When brought before the visitors a borrowed cloak was thrown over her shoulders. She was blue with cold and utterly filthy in person. Her cell had the appearance of having undergone a recent hasty washing, but was pervaded with an odor loathsome in the extreme. On the day of this visit the thermometer fell to fourteen degrees.

"In March another visit was paid to the institution by several gentlemen in a body. Only one portion of the building was visited, which is supposed to be devoted exclusively to women. In one cell was a young woman, the one already referred to. Her cell was without any furniture whatever, her bed consisted of one blanket, her clothing a ragged chemise open to her waist, and one scanty skirt and a pair of shoes. She was indescribably unclean, and alive with vermin. Her cell reeked with a sickening odor, the result of a total absence of all conveniences of cleanliness. She shivered with cold, while in the presence of her visitors; the thermometer standing at the time several degrees below the freezing point.

"Opposite to the cell which we have very faintly described was another. The short day had already faded into dusk, and as the light was thrown through a little aperture in the door, it fell upon two wretched women, both of whom were absolutely without a single garment to cover them. One of the poor creatures sat crouching in the corner with a small blanket drawn across her shoulders, while the other was crawling on all fours on the floor, without even this poor apology of any remnant of human decency! There was not a particle of furniture in the cell; and there, on this wintry March night, in an atmosphere which the witnesses declare to have been utterly horrible, were these two human beings, brought down far below the level of our domestic brutes.

"In an adjoining cell the visitors found a man lying on an old mattress, the only sign of furniture which they saw in either of the rooms inspected. They were informed that the inmate was a woman; but upon one of the gentlemen calling to him he sat up, and it was seen that it was a man. The attendant, with some confusion, explained that he must have been brought in while he was away.

"We found the female insane department in a shocking condition; so bad that it would be impossible to give a description of the place on paper. In some cells there were two or more women confined; some without any clothing, lying on the floor, without mattress, carpet or anything else, except an old government blanket. The place had a horrible putrid odor.

"We examined one woman who was quite young. I was afraid to go near her, as she seemed covered with vermin. We were all much shocked by the visit, and I think I shall remember it as long as I live."

Are such reports as these in harmony with that enlightened civilization of which we make such frequent boast? Many will be moved by these touching tales of human misery and woe to whom they will be new revelations. But the facts are not unfamiliar to our legislators who have read them from year to year in official reports and have as yet provided no adequate means of alleviation. The board find the defense set up by the management of the Harrisburg hospital to be wholly unsatisfactory. Excellent resolutions, purposes, and reports avail nothing in their opinion against the confessed fact that those who can be helped by their own means or the means of friends have been provided for from the public resources, while the indigent insane have been turned away with the excuse that there is no room. The board recommend that the poor and friendless who cannot pay should have precedence of the rich who can pay, and that among the poor recent cases should have precedence of those of long standing, until all shall be provided for. They believe that such is the real intent of the laws as they now stand; but if that is not the case, and if the policy hitherto pursued by the State Hospitals, and "particularly that at Harrisburg," has been in accordance with existing laws, "as alleged by interested parties," then they ask that the laws be forthwith so amended as to secure the inauguration of a policy "more just and more in conformity with the plain duty and proper function of the state." In addition to the many excellent suggestions in their valuable report, the recommendation of a change in the management of one or more of these institutions would have been most opportune.

BEN BUTLER, having been backed by the administration through the Simmons campaign, reciprocated yesterday, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of the 3d, in opposing inquiry into the expenditures of the Department of Justice, over which Mr. Williams presides. Mr. Speer, representative from this district, asked that a full statement of the same be presented for the information of Congess and of the people, but the Massachusetts gentleman replied it was already submitted, and, though Mr. Speer very emphatically denied the assertion, the Massachusetts gentleman's word prevailed It is needless to say that Speer was right in rising for an enlargement of knowledge. Everybody wants to understand more definitely how the money goes at Washington. There is a great deal of solicitude particularly to know whether Mrs. Williams has ordered any new laundalets, chargeable to the public funds. But Butler strangled Small's attempts at investigation early in the winter, and on Monday he perfomed a like office toward Mr. Speer's.

THE Jefferson Club of Philadelphia, one of the most active and efficient Democratic organizations in the country, has issued an address denouncing such Democrats as have joined hands with the corrupt Republican ring. The traitors are to be cut off from all connection with the Democratic party, which we coincide with the Lancaster *Intelligencer* in pronouncing perfectly right. A little judicious ostracism will not only purify the party, but make it much stronger. Men who are corrupt enough to betray a political organization are only dangerous while they can deceive. The moment they are drummed out of the ranks their power for evil ceases No party can fail to be benefitted by the prompt expulsion of all such characters.

BEN BUTLER is in his glory. He has locked horns with the Boston press, the merchants, politicians and heavy men, and came off victor where it was least expected. The press of all complexions has opposed and denounced the appointment and confirmation of Simmons as collector of the port of Boston, but Butler's grip on the White House, and through that upon the Senate, has been sufficiently tenacious to insure the success of his political agent, his acknowledged and principal caucus worker, and the most objectionable candidate that could have been presented. He has won, and he crows lustily over his victory, achieved as it has been against large odds and by his own almost unaided efforts.

Bismarck and La Marmora.

The Italian Government and the Italian Parliament between them have given Prince Bismarck a sharp lesson in good manners and good sense, or rather in the identity of good manners with good sense where public men dealing with public matters are concerned. Our readers will remember that but the other day Prince Bismarck was assailed in the German Parliament by Herr Von Mallinkronz, a prominent ultramontane leader, with charges founded on a publication not long ago made by the ex-Premier of Italy, General the Marquis La Marmora, of certain despatches which had passed between himself and the Prussian Government in 1866. The assault of Herr Mallinkronz was a damaging one, and Prince Bismarck was so severely hurt by it that he lost his temper completely, and replied by charging General La Marmora with "falsehood and forgery," and by a ridiculously arrogant statement that he, Prince Bismarck, "regarded the attacks of foreigners with contempt." Prince Bismarck knew when he adopted this style of speech that the actual Government of Italy was seriously annoyed at the indiscretion of General Marmora, and he doubtless supposed that the whole matter would become hopelessly mystified by a heated discussion over it in the Parliament at Rome. He has been dismally disappointed. The Italian Parliament quietly granted General La Marmora a two months' leave of absence, for the express purpose of enabling him to repel the frantic and extravagant attack of the German Chancellor. General La Marmora thereupon published the full text of the despatches of which he had before published a part only, and proved by that publication that he had understated rather than overstated the discreditable features of Prince Bismarck's negotiations with Italy in 1866. A member of the Italian Parliament then read this new publication of General La Marmora before the Parliament at Rome, and desired to know what the Italian Government had to say about it. Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Foreign Minister, quietly replied that the Government did not approve General Marmora's conduct in making these documents public, and that it would propose legislation for the purpose of preventing such publications hereafter, but he availed himself of the same opportunity to bear witness, politely but emphatically, to the truthfulness of General La Marmora's assertions and to intimate, in clear though diplomatic language, that Prince Bismarck when he attacked the General had said the thing that was not. The upshot of all which is that Prince Bismarck, by the simple fact of losing his temper and forgetting that the Parliament of Berlin is not precisely the whole civilized world, has made himself ridiculous at home and odious abroad, and saved General La Marmora completely from the worst consequences of an indiscretion which, had Prince Bismarck been commonly polite and commonly sensible, might have been converted into something very like an offence against General La Marmora's own Government.—*New York World*.

MARRYING BY PROXY.—The Court of Law and Equity, says the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* of Feb. 22d, was the scene of a rather extraordinary matrimonial transaction yesterday. An aged man, evidently past his fiftieth year, called upon the Clerk of the Court for assistance in marrying a wife. Mr. Noland, who is considered an adept in matrimonial transactions, undertook the job, which was rather more difficult and complicated than he first anticipated. It was none of your common weddings, nor was it like the one where 'Squire Allen read the Episcopalian rite of confirmation in mistake for a marriage ceremony, and closed by giving the benediction. No, this was a marriage between two persons separated by fully 6,000 miles of land and water. The old man informed the Clerk of the Court that he wanted to get married to a woman now living in Holland, that he would perform such ceremonies as were necessary here, and she would be married to her brother in Holland by proxy for him. Then the brother was to ship him his wife, with her baggage, direct to Kansas City. It appears that the lady has an objection to leaving her home in Holland before she had been married in some manner; and as the bridegroom cannot afford to leave his business here to go after his wife, he decided to apply to the courts for an act of procuration. Mr. Noland, as soon as he understood the case, proceeded to prepare the necessary papers, and the old man went away delighted, and last night delighted himself with the happy consciousness of being a married man, with his bride six thousand miles away. There are many ways of being married, but this appears to be the most unsatisfactory way of all. It is not likely that it will become either popular or fashionable.

A SINGULAR CASE.—There is a natural curiosity, in the form of a cave, situated upon the banks of the Delaware river, near the Western Gap. Its peculiarities have baffled all the knowledge of scientific men, and so we are left to make our own inferences regarding it. It consists of a passage, averaging three or four feet in diameter, which extends back for an unknown distance, a man being said to have penetrated it for sixty feet on his hands and knees, and then was not conscious of being near the termination. The most singular peculiarity connected with it is that there is a constant strong current of air proceeding from the passage, which averages, the year round, a temperature of 36 to 38 deg.; and, standing in the road a distance of twenty yards, in front of the cave, the draft is very perceptible to a stranger.

From the fissures in the rocks and the trunks and stumps of the surrounding trees, this unaccountable phenomenon is noticeable. It is supposed by some that this is but the entrance to an immense cave, extending beneath Mount Minsi and having an exit at some distance, through which the air as it sweeps becomes cooled below the temperature of the atmosphere by its passage through the cold, damp rocks, and issues out of "Cold Air Cave" at the above stated figures. Whatever is the solution of this natural freak, it is yet unknown, and it presents an opportunity for the study and research of the scientist.—*Sunday Press*.

A DISCOVERY.—The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* says: On Saturday afternoon a miner named Martin Loughery, working in No. 10 mine of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works at Pittston, while in the act of breaking a massive piece of coal which he had dislodged, discovered imbedded in the centre of it what appeared to be a small wooden box of an oblong shape. Upon touching the box it crumbled into dust like a fungus, and disclosed a copper whistle, having a flint mouthpiece, and in other respects shaped like our ordinary tin whistles. The miner brightened it up, applied it to his mouth and made it sound, doubtless for the first time in centuries. The spot where it lay is about one hundred feet beneath the surface of the earth.

WE notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.—*Exchange*.

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.

Valuable Suggestions.

NEWSPAPERS DOMESTICALLY CONSIDERED.

Too low an estimate is apt to be set on the domestic value of newspapers. After reading them, and putting ourselves, thro' their agency, in mental correspondence with the world, they are thrown aside and forgotten. But to suppose their usefulness bounded by their news columns and the waste-bag is a thriftless mistake.

In the first place, there are the household recipes, to be found in stray corners, often excellent, and deserving a refuge on the fly-leaf of the family cook book. Then come the pretty verses, the strange and droll stories, the brief biographies and reminiscences which, pasted in a scrap-book, are a source of never-ending pleasure, not only to those who do not care for richer intellectual food, but to those who have only odd minutes for reading.

Notwithstanding the squibs jocular journalists have penned on the use of newspapers for bed-clothing, we know from experience that these are not to be despised. They may not be as comfortable as your blankets, but certainly they keep out the cold. Two thicknesses of paper are better than a pair of blankets, and in the case of persons who dislike the weight of many bedclothes, they are invaluable. A spread made of a double layer of papers between a covering of calico or chintz, is desirable in every household. The papers should be tacked together with thread, and also basted to the covering to keep them from slipping. An objection has been made on account of the rustling, but if soft papers be chosen the noise will not be annoying, especially should the spread be laid between a blanket and counterpane.

As a protection to plants against cold, both in and out of doors, nothing if better. If newspapers are pinned up over night at a window between pots and glass, the flowers will not only not be frozen, but will not even get chilled, as they are so liable to be at this season. In the same way, if taken to cover garden beds, on the frosty nights of early autumn, they will allow the plants to remain safely out doors some time later than is common.

One of the oddest services to put our journals to is the keeping of ice in summer. An ingenious housekeeper recently discovered that her daily lump of ice would last nearly twice as long when wrapped in newspapers, and placed in any kind of covered box, as when trusted solely to a refrigerator. This is very convenient, since it is possible to have the best and cheapest refrigerator constantly on hand.

To polish all kinds of glass after washing, except table glass, no cloth or flannel is half so good as a newspaper; and for a baker's dozen of other uses, quite foreign to its primal purpose, it is without a rival.—"*Home and Society;*" *Scribner's for March*.

A MILE IN THIRTY-TWO SECONDS.—The following story of the achievement in respect of speed of an ice-boat on the Hudson in the vicinity of Staatsburg last week is told by the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle*: "Thursday last the wind blew very fresh from the south, and the owner of the new ice-boat 'Cyclone' determined to take advantage of the favorable opportunity for timing his yacht. The Hudson at this point is very wide, and at the course selected its breadth is one mile. Having made every preparation for the feat to be accomplished, the reef points were shaken out of the sails, and every stitch of canvas spread to the gale. With two men on the windward runner to keep the boat down to the ice, the helm was turned, the sails filled, and in a moment, with every inch of canvas drawing, she was under full headway. Like an arrow from a bow she darted away on the course, clouds of pulverized ice following in the track of her runners as they hummed over the surface of the river, and in what seemed but an instant the river had been crossed and the mile accomplished in the almost incredible time of thirty-one seconds, being at the rate of two miles in a minute and two seconds. Persons on shore compared the speed of the flying racer to that of a meteor flashing through the sky, and watched her movements with eager interest. The owner afterward put the boat through some movements on the ice, and astonished, as well as paralyzed, the lookers on by sailing all the way across the river on one runner, the force of the wind throwing her over on her beam ends and raising the windward runner from ten to twelve feet above the ice. Although but few were found willing to partake of the amusement, all seemed disposed to coincide in the opinion that ice yachting is the most exhilerating of sports, and the evolutions of which one of these yachts is capable, the most graceful of anything they had ever witnessed."

A STRANGE STORY.—Every day at one of the Recorder's Courts, in New Orleans, is to be found an elderly lady, neatly, even elegantly dressed, apparently watching with intense interest each trial as it is called, and when the court has adjourned, quietly moving away with the crowd. She has a painful and singular story. Childless and alone in the world, she was once the centre of a happy family circle; but a series of misfortunes came and left her hopeless and aimless.

The epidemic of 1853 deprived her of her husband and two children. Of her two remaining sons, one was killed in the army, and the other, about a year ago, was arraigned before this same court for murder. Before this awful shock the mother's reason had reeled and left her a harmless maniac. Since then each day she imagines her son on trial, and watches there for his coming. Day after day she prosecutes in the court room her tireless watch. Disappointment never affects her, for she thinks she will see him to-morrow. Those who have charge of her gratify the harmless delusion, and thus morning and evening she is found at her post, influenced by an affection that defies the flight and wreck of reason.

—The convention of locomotive engineers, recently in session at Cleveland, O., adjourned sine die on Saturday evening. It is authoritatively stated that a demand will be made upon all railroad companies that have made a reduction in wages of their engineers to restore them to the former figure, and if this is not complied with a strike will be ordered. It was also determined that in case of a necessity arising for a strike on any of the lines it shall become general. A very prominent eastern railway official telegraphed on Saturday to a leading railway manager of Cleveland that John Fahrenback, the president of the machinists' and blacksmiths' national union, has for some weeks been trying to organize a strike of the mechanics and other day laborers. The telegram says: "He represented that the men upon your and other western roads, and upon the Pennsylvania and Erie lines, are ready for the signal;" and asks, "Would not the law term him a conspirator?"

THERE are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

—A Keokuk butcher gives away a chromo with every ten pounds of meat.

News and Political Items.

—A cat in Somerset county stands eighteen inches high and weighs fourteen lbs. with the fur on.

—The oyster beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640,000 acres, and yield an annual money value of $10,000,000.

—It is said that Simmons, the Boston Collector of Customs, is already very wealthy, having made at least $120,000 as a Government spy.

—Judge Wm. T. Brown, of Madison county, Illinois, committed suicide on Monday morning last by jumping into a well on his farm, near Edwardville.

—A dispatch from Blackburn, Lancashire, states a boiler exploded there on Monday last, killing twenty persons and wounding thirty, several fatally.

—A row among negroes at a distillery near Platte City, Missouri, Saturday night, resulted in the killing of one man and fatal wounding of several others.

—Ann Toner, a young widow, residing in Jersey City, late on Saturday night fatally shot her lover, John Kennedy. Jealousy is said to be the cause. Ann fled.

—The Spirit Lake, Iowa, *Beacon* tells of a boy there who, on a bet of of fifty cents, swallowed four hundred and three live minnows in half an hour's time. Fishy, rather.

—At Blue Rock, Jefferson county, recently, a large log jumped from the slide at W. T. Laine's lumber camp, and striking Nathan Perry and Edward Roynear, killed them both instantly.

—Five Governors of New Hampshire sat at one table at a supper lately given in Manchester by the Amoskeag Veterans. They were Messrs. Straw, Smith, Western, Sterns and Harriman.

—The Second Adventists who have been waiting for several months on Terry Island, Conn., for the sound of Gabriel's trumpet, have, all but one, given it up and gone their several ways.

—Exposures of the frauds perpetrated by the Philadelphia Ring, at the recent Municipal Election, continue to be made by the Citizens' Committee. They are sufficient to justify a contest.

—The *World's* latest sensation is to the effect that President MacMahon believes that Bismarck is preparing for a new war. Exactly with whom is not known, but there are surmises that Belgium is to be attacked.

—The railway war anticipated between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will be likely to involve fifty to sixty millions of dollars, and be one of the grandest corporation contests known to the republic.

—Fifteen of the crew of the Grace Darling, wrecked on the Scotch coast in the recent gales were washed from the riggings and drowned. Four life guards, going to their assistance, lost their lives by the swamping of their boat.

—A man died in Chillicothe, Ohio, last week, of deliriums tremens, after having squandered a fortune of $50,000. Had he lived two weeks longer he would have been the recipient of another $50,000 from the estate of a deceased relative.

—There was a jumping match between seven young ladies in Waupon, Wis., for a silver medal. The contestants wore loose trowsers and no skirts, and are described as so bewitching that the spectators cheered themselves, hoarse. Sarah Jane Smith won.

—A lively panther last week chased the United States mail and the postman who was carrying it between Burksville and China, Tenn. We forbear to mention further particulars, as the Postmaster General will probably give them in his next report.

—Illinois is having a hard time of it by reason of wolves. Seven of the animals were seen on one farm in Scott county in one day; one hundred and fifty sheep have been killed by them in Ogle county; a railway train ran over and finished one wolf at Jacksonville.

—Dimmick, member of the Legislature from Wayne county, who wanted to bleed the banks and play the old game of black mail, was not elected as a Democratic. He was one of the citizens' ticket order, being the joint production of both parties, and on both tickets.

—A gigantic colored man, according to the Vicksburg *Times*, in that city, recently, with the assistance of two other men to help him to shoulder it, carried a bale of cotton weighing 400 pounds, from the outer guard of the wharf-boat across the wharfboat and out to the levee.

—Still another romantic marriage was consummated in Yamhill county, Oregon, last week. The bridegroom, after being knocked down with a board by his future mother-in-law, got up, landed an extinguisher upon her nose, which laid her out, and then went away with his pet and got spliced.

—At a Dubuque wedding, the *Herald* says, among the wedding presents ostentatiously displayed was a one-hundred-dollar bill, a present from the doting father to his darling daughter. After the guests had departed the old man coolly rolled up the bill, put it in his vest pocket, and that was the end of it.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott offers, if he can simply have the Government endorsement of the bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, he can furnish the Government abundant collateral, and soon provide a road to Texas and California, which will not be interrupted by snow, and will be of great value to the country.

—Garrett Dunn, a shoemaker and Wm. Sullivan, a horse-shoer, young men, got into an altercation in a shoe-shop, in St. Louis, on Saturday evening, and Sullivan thrust a shoe knife into Dunn's left side, inflicting a mortal wound. Sullivan escaped. Both men had been drinking hard during the past week.

—An Indianapolis saloon keeper, whose saloon was recently visited by a number of female temperance advocates, tried to drown the sound of their hymns by performances on an orchestrion. Finding this ineffectual, he turned loose two young bears, kept as pets, which frightened the ladies into a precipitate retreat.

—A famous queen of gypsies died recently at Wolverhampton, England. Representatives from all the gypsy tribes in England, to the number of one hundred, attended the funeral, after which the property of the deceased, including her clothing, trinkets, domestic articles, etc., were solemnly burned or otherwise destroyed.

—The *Courier-Journal* sings to the praying ladies: "O, woman! in our hours of ease, you know we'll do whate'er you please; we'll promise to renounce the sin of Bourbon, brandy, rum and gin, and go so far as to refrain (except when tempted) from champagne; but have some mercy, do, my dear, and leave, oh, leave us lager beer."

—The most remarkable school teacher in the country is Colonel D. B. Graham, of Temperance, Telfair county, Georgia. He is paralysed, his whole body being helpless except his hands and arms up to his elbows. For a long time he has taught school while lying on his back. No corporal punishment, we take, it, in that school.

—A party of aged mothers recently met at Magnoketa, Iowa. There were thirty-two of them; their ages aggregated 2,162 years; average, 67½ years; oldest mother, 78 years; youngest, 60; one of them has seventy-two children, grand and great-grandchildren; as a natural sequence to the meeting, there was nothing left for the sewing societies to talk about for six weeks to come.

—Michigan has abolished the [illegible] clothing of convicts. Writing [illegible] are to be supplied to prisoners, [illegible] cannot read and write are to be [illegible] and every convict on his discharge [illegible] ceive a suit of clothes, $10, and [illegible] he may have earned by extra work.

—The business of liquor selling [illegible] tain in Vermont. State constables [illegible] any time liable to confiscate the stock, [illegible] consequently very small quantities [illegible] ually kept on hand. Rutland [illegible] had been so long free from [illegible] that when a raid was lately made the [illegible] ers were badly caught. Two [illegible] lost $10,000 each, and the hotels [illegible] $1,000 to $2,000.

—An attempt was made in Philad[illegible] on last Friday, to inaugurate the [illegible] and praying crusade against the [illegible] intoxicating liquors. The experiment [illegible] a failure. So far this remarkable [illegible] ment has met with success in the [illegible] towns, and has failed in the cities. [illegible] a result is only natural. The [illegible] which prove effective in small comm[illegible] often prove powerless in larger ones.

—A boiler explosion occurred at [illegible] Weiser well, on Widow Hemhill [illegible] half a mile from Millerstown [illegible] morning. It shook things up [illegible] made the town tremble as if an earthquake was passing. The [illegible] on the well were, fortunately, in the [illegible] rick at the time and no one was [illegible] The boiler was completely demolished, hardly a piece as large as a man's [illegible] ing found.

—The wide and rapid extension of [illegible] roads in this country, and their connection with each other, are [illegible] demonstrated by the fact that a new [illegible] tive built at Paterson, N. J., for the [illegible] veston and Houston railroad, has [illegible] rived at its destination, in Galveston, [illegible] ing the long trip all the way by rail. [illegible] locomotive weighs twenty-eight [illegible] draw fifty cars, and has the latest [illegible] ments for changing gauge.

—Every country in Europe [illegible] wheat from us last season; and [illegible] and England, the largest importing [illegible] tries, are still without supplies [illegible] to the demand between the present and the next harvest. The [illegible] sent to England last year was [illegible] 000 cwt., or 36,850,000 bushels, [illegible] of which in gold was $84,500,[illegible] importations of France amounted [illegible] forty-one millions of dollars.

—The elections in Alsace and [illegible] indicate that those provinces are [illegible] to France and to Rome. Among [illegible] members returned to Parliament [illegible] Bishop of Metz and the Bishop of [illegible] bourg. A fact which may be [illegible] the United States as indicating the [illegible] German spirit of the Alsatians [illegible] when officially asked their country [illegible] ply, Alsace. They can no longer [illegible] France, so they ignore Germany.

—In their examination into the [illegible] District of Columbia frauds the Congressional Committee have already [illegible] some curious items. One order [illegible] Board of Public Works commanded [illegible] tain contractors to "grade and [illegible] perty of Attorney-General Williams. This fixing, it seems, cost $2,1[illegible] sisted of digging a cellar. The [illegible] the expense was divided among [illegible] the public streets and alleys of the [illegible] of the city.

—The Tichborne case is ended [illegible] claimant, found guilty on the [illegible] the indictment for perjury, has [illegible] tenced to fourteen years of penal [illegible] This is a severe sentence, but [illegible] than was deserved if we admit the [illegible] of the man. It has been a long and [illegible] struggle, but the prize was a great [illegible] tion to the claimant and his [illegible] now realizes, probably, that he [illegible] in a very uncertain lottery, and [illegible] the worst prize it had.

—In New York, on Tuesday [illegible] Antonio Barlie and Pedro [illegible] merly partners, met in Spring [illegible] on their way to work, and the [illegible] the latter dead and then killed [illegible] seems that the two men were [illegible] one Sicardi, at 575 Broadway. [illegible] neglect of business, was the [illegible] quarrels which led to his [illegible] the partnership a week ago, when [illegible] Fanchini had a dispute, and as the [illegible] the quarrel was renewed, with [illegible] stated.

—The miners who have been for [illegible] two months fighting the fire at the [illegible] Mine, near Wilkesbarre, have ceased [illegible] and Tuesday afternoon a most [illegible] cave-in of the mine occurred, [illegible] in extent the fall of the Baltimore [illegible] short time since. Great consternation [illegible] vails in the neighborhood, and [illegible] preparing to leave. The fire has [illegible] scope, and threatens to ruin [illegible] the most valuable possessions of [illegible] ly formed Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Company.

—It has long been known that [illegible] plest method of sharpening a [illegible] put it for half an hour in water [illegible] has been added one-twentieth of its [illegible] of muriatic or sulphuric acid; then [illegible] wipe it off, and after a few hours [illegible] a hone. The acid here supplies the [illegible] of a whetstone by corroding the [illegible] face uniformly, so that nothing further [illegible] a smooth polish is necessary. The [illegible] never injures good blades, while [illegible] hardened ones are frequently improved [illegible] it, although the cause of this improvement remains unexplained.

—Patrick Dinneen, of Vermont, [illegible] died recently leaving $25,000 disposed in a singular will. A nephew [illegible] $8,000 if he will marry one of three [illegible] ladies named; but if he refuses [illegible] will go to another nephew. [illegible] nephew is allotted $3,000, the [illegible] ing that he shall marry a cousin. [illegible] will get $500 after marrying a [illegible] and her husband will have $500 [illegible] a fine span of horses. A sister [illegible] with a bachelor clergyman, [illegible] the estate upon obeying the [illegible] $6,000. It is said that all [illegible] their bequests under the conditions imposed.

—A fearful accident occurred on the Great Western Railway on Saturday [illegible] The Sarnia accommodation train [illegible] don, Canada, at 6:30 p. m., and [illegible] of empty tank cars, baggage and [illegible] class cars, and a coach. When [illegible] west of London, the coach took fire [illegible] saloon at the forward end, it is supposed by the falling of a lamp. The fire was not discovered until the interior of the [illegible] was completely filled with flames, [illegible] spread through the coach almost [illegible] The passengers were compelled to [illegible] from the rear platform and through [illegible] windows. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, but before they could be extricated eight persons were fatally [illegible] ted and burned.

—At New Haven, Conn., Sunday [illegible] a public mass meeting of all the Catholic congregations of the city was held in [illegible] interest of temperance. Over 3,000 [illegible] sons were present, in and around the [illegible] and all the Catholic clergy were on [illegible] platform. Rev. Dr. Carmody presided. [illegible] James W. O'Brien, of New York, [illegible] an address, in the course of which he [illegible] they had no faith in the female crusade, [illegible] and stated that the Total Abstinence Union had enrolled 50,000 members [illegible] three years. He said that societies of [illegible] men and children were also organizing [illegible] the churches on the basis of the [illegible] and the sacraments. After his address [illegible] ladies' temperance society was formed [illegible] Dr. Carmody, and a large number of [illegible] took the total abstinence pledge.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 6, 1874.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Black whitewashed Brown Tuesday evening. Too thin!

—Court this week attracted hosts of people to our town.

—Ducks on the dam. Don't get that mixed up in reading it.

—Sugar cured hams, fresh, sweet and cheap, at M. L. Oatman's.

—Court adjourned for the present week o'clock yesterday evening.

—Mrs. Yost, wife of Aug. Yost, sr., of township, died yesterday.

—Pay the printer next week if you want save twenty-five cents on the years subscription.

—The most perfect blood purifier yet discovered is the celebrated Vinegar Bitters, for which consult M. L. Oatman.

—A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature requiring road supervisors to publish an account of all moneys expended.

—Buying good at M. L. Oatman's cheap, is one of the nearest cuts to compe- in this community. Money saved is money earned.

—Blue birds and robins pour forth their lay forth their pours, we forget and have been doing that same for several days past.

—A lawsuit about a stolen goose is the sensation in Hollidaysburg. The of Milesian origin and the alleged belongs to the female persuasion.

—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. of Chest Springs, took fright in on Tuesday last, and running demolished a fine buggy and injured its shoulders very severely.

—Never since the establishment of the FREEMAN have so many names of new subscribers been added to our list in the same of time as during the present week. Thanks, kind friends—many thanks for liberal patronage.

—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. O'Hara, one of the most estimable men of Munster twp., who has fallen to that dread destroyer, consumption. Interment in Catholic cemetery, Loretto, at 10 a. m. to-morrow. R. I. P.

—A boy with a bag full of sassafras fell from the platform of one of the the Cincinnati express while in motion at Altoona, the other day, but fortunately, almost miraculously, escaped being injured—especially the roots.

—The anniversary meetings of the Y. M. C. A., recently held in this place, were attended by immense crowds of church people day and evening, and the exercises were of a spirited and impressive character and no doubt productive of good results.

—Dr. John E. Maucher has been appointed postmaster at Carrolltown, in place John Buck, Esq., removed because he couldn't be moved to split his ticket; and Blair Buchanan, of East Conemaugh, had a like position conferred upon at point.

—Borough Council, at its second regular meeting, on Monday evening last, made following appointments: Deputy Burgess, George Huntley; Clerk, T. W. Dick; Auditor and Treasurer, R. Tibbott; Street Commissioner, C. Shinafelt, Weigh Master, Owens.

—Some unruly conduct on the part of a ger on the branch train Monday resulted in the severe choking of individual by Conductor Quartz, who stand much on ceremony in such an emergency. Verdict of the other passengers—served him right!

—A Latrobe man having read that first- whisky could be manufactured from dust, has ordered a cord of wood and a saw, but will have to postpone manufacture for a few days as his wife He thinks she will be able to do sawing in a short time.

—A dog-sheep registry bill is now pending in the Legislature, which compels the of every dog to have it registered, and minutely described, with a around the dog's neck and the owner's name thereon, and taxed one dollar. will lay the bill before our readers next

—Mr. Tom Smith, son of our former Dr. W. A. Smith, was in town visit this week. He is good- and a perfect gentleman withal. of the Union Banking Company, Philadelphia, he is on a journey in the interest of that institution. to him!

—The Eastern Star flour, which long made for itself and the only dealer in supplies it, a name and a fame never been and never can be can now he bought at the same —M. L. Oatman's cheap cash Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

—E. S. B., residing over the mountain the Altoona *Tribune* that in dressing chickens last week, he took from ten months old an egg resembling hen egg, but minus the shell. says he is willing to testify to the a fact. This beats all creation. babies and Siamese twins are when compared to this egg.

—An Altoona lad, name not given, went down the other day possibly for purpose of buying the Cambria Iron and while strutting around that with a pistol in his pantaloons' the weapon accidentally exploded, penetrating one of his legs and under the knee cap. He is at with the lead still in his leg.

—John Brown, if we may believe Douglass, which we are perfectly to do in this instance, economized matter of neck-ties so as to be all his stamps in the Harper's Ferry raid; but after that memorable it is fair to presume that he lost all economy of that kind, the au- having taken the neck-tie con- his hands.

—A young man named Adam Geddis, employed as a brakeman in the of trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad East Conemaugh met with an resulting in instant death, on Friday last. The car on which he employed came in collision with a and he being in the act of climbing at the time, was thrown back head was caught and crushed in a manner.

—We commend to the patronage of such readers as visit or reside in Altoona kinsman, Al. Ward, dealer in of groceries and provisions, who received a full stock of goods in and who does business on honest and always renders a fair and equivalent for all monies invested at Eleventh Avenue, opposite the Brewery. Those who patronize never regret having done so.

—John Delozier, until recently a of Carrolltown, this county, was his life almost extinct, on Manday one mile west of Blairsville, on the Indiana branch railroad, and died soon after. The cause of was of course a mystery, but probably he was struck and knocked ditch by a passing engine. He and respectable citizen of this has several children residing

—The improved condition of our street crossings indicates that there is a "new hand at the bellows," and when Street Commissioner Shinafelt makes himself fully felt in the matter of improving and cleansing the highways and byways of our borough, as we have no doubt he will, he will be entitled to the heartfelt gratitude of those who have long felt that there was need of just such a man in that position as Mr. Shinafelt will likely prove to be.

—Among the good men and true who hung up their hats in our town this week we name two of Clearfield county's most respected citizens, Capt. John McKiernan and Mr. A. Flinn, of P. & A. Flinn, Smith's Mills, and fail to name our newly developed and truly welcome correspondent, B. E. R., who is about as sharp as a steel trap and a genial gentleman clear through. Such specimens of the genus homo are always deserving of a cordial welcome.

—Spring is coming on apace, and as a matter of fact a great many housekeepers will want to improve the internal appearance of their homes about that time. To such we would say, go and see the elegant stock of wall papers, comprising nearly one hundred different styles and embracing all grades from the richest to the plainest, now on exhibition at Geo. Huntley's big hardware and house-furnishing emporium, and shown in such a way as to make it the easiest thing in the world to select just what you want. Go and see the show.

—The winter now about closing so far as the limit of time is concerned, was one of the streakedest seasons, take it all in all, that has ever been trotted out. It reminded one in no way that we can imagine of the large stock of superb dry goods, groceries, etc., which can always be found in great profusion at Myers & Lloyd's cheap store, but that is as good a way as any to keep this fact before the people. No one doubts that just as good goods can be purchased at as low prices from M. & L. as from any other merchant in the county.

—A contest for the long-range championship at rifle-shooting came off at Fountain Inn, Blair county, last Saturday afternoon. Messrs. Henry Behe, of this county, and Aleck McKnight, of Blair county, were the contestants—the latter carrying off the first prize, $100, and the former the second prize, $60. In some side tests of skill which followed, the Cambria county marksmen came off first best, fobbing a large sum by their superior accuracy of aim. Another contest between the same parties will, we understand, come off at an early day.

—The fourth, and no doubt the last, lecture of the season will be delivered at the Presbyterian church this evening by Rev. A. N. Hollifield, of Chester county, whose reputation as an interesting, instructive and amusing lecturer is vouched for by the Philadelphia *Press* and other leading newspapers. The price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents, which should be an incentive to all, and should aid, so far as the attendance is concerned, in preventing the course in its conclusion from becoming akin to the subject matter of the present lecture—"Shabby Clothes."

—Rev. Stephen Wall, President of St. Michael's Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh—one of the finest pulpit orators in the State—will deliver a lecture in St. Michael's church, Loretto, on St. Patrick's evening (March 17th), for the benefit of said church. We have not learned the subject selected for the occasion, but as Father Wall is "perfectly at home" on any subject worthy of a master mind, there is no question but what the lecture will be as interesting and instructive as we know it will be well delivered and full of earnestness. Let no one fail to hear him unless want of time and too great distance interferes to prevent.

—How many misunderstandings arise from the loose ways in which business matters are talked over, and when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with the words: "All right, all right." Frequently in turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and courts. More than three-fourths of the litigation of the country would be saved if the people would put down their agreements in writing and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and may be made, by the change of its position in a sentence, to convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed, and expensive law suits are avoided.

—The man whose "body lies mouldering in the grave" had quite a eulogy passed upon him at the Court House on Tuesday night, the eulogist bein no less a personage than the renowned colored orator, Fred. Douglass, Esq. Of the subject matter of the lecture we still entertain our former opinion, Mr. Douglass to the contrary notwithstanding; yet we are free to admit that the earnestness and eloquence of his defender and apologist are well worthy an attentive hearing and a candid consideration. Mr. Douglass is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, which fact was well known and widely recognized long before we said anything about it, and being portly and prepossessing in appearance, and the possessor of a voice, gestures and freedom we name two of the most respected citizens of action in keeping with the role of a public lecturer, as well as a good talker and a rather witty one, he is certainly an orator well worthy of many hearers wherever he appears, as was the case here on Tuesday evening last.

—Mean men are to be found in every community. This one turns up, or rather is turned up by the Greensburg *Democrat*, in Westmoreland county, his meanness having cropped out in this wise: On last Wednesday morning, at Scott Dale, a being devoid of all manly feelings, told his wife, who was sick at the time, to pack up and leave. For the time she could not believe him in earnest, but he took her band-box down from the shelf and forced her to commence packing up, she crying bitterly all the while. This attracted the attention of a neighbor, who went to the house to see what was the matter, and gave the poor woman all the assistance in her power, and invited her to remain at her house until her friends could call for her. On Thursday morning she left for her former home at Connellsville, the unfeeling wretch being seemingly satisfied with the result. It is said that Mrs. William Goldsborough is a respectable woman, and that she had been married to Goldsborough only about eight months.

—The Sabbath School entertainment given at the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening last was all and more, so far as the children were concerned, than could have been expected from performers so young and of course inexperienced in such matters, while the vocal efforts of the members of the choir who participated in the concert were really excellent and worthy of all praise. The solos of Miss Ella Roberts and Miss Mollie Davis were especially pleasing. Both these young ladies possess exquisite voices, and as amateur singers cannot easily be excelled. Miss Priscilla Jones also performed her several parts admirably, as likewise did Messrs. Geo. A., Alex. Y., and Howard Jones, and Messrs. Will Connell and Eugene Barker. The twelve little girls, dressed in white, who recited a chapter from Revelations, with appropriate poses and gestures, also deserve special mention, while the entire school in concert kept excellent time and sang very sweetly. The church was never, perhaps, crowded to greater excess, and the receipts probably exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the most enthusiastic friends of the enterprise.

DOINGS IN COURT.—Court convened at 11 A. M. on Monday last, a more than usually large number of jurors, witnesses and parties to suits being in attendance. The Grand and Traverse Jurors were called and the newly elected constables sworn in, after which court adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Messrs. Anthony Anna, F. O'Friel, and W. D. McClelland, County Commissioners, and John A. Kennedy, Clerk, have taken an appeal from the report of the Auditors of Cambria county, which appeal will be considered in June next.

The report of R. L. Johnston, Auditor, appointed to report distribution of the money of George J. Rodgers and William Kittell, Executors of Jane Wherry, deceased, was read and confirmed *nisi*.

John P. Parrish, who was indicted in two cases for selling liquor without license, and plead guilty at last term, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 dollars and costs in each case, and undergo imprisonment for the term of twenty days.

Commonwealth vs. James Maloney—indicted for assault and battery on his wife plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of suit, undergo imprisonment for thirty days and enter into bonds to keep the peace for the term of one year.

Com. vs. John Lutz—indictment, larceny. Plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo imprisonment for thirty days.

Com. vs Same. Plead guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and undergo imprisonment for fifteen days.

Com. vs. Webster Hammer—larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and imprisonment for thirty days.

Com. vs. Same. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo imprisonment for fifteen days.

Com. vs. George Henkle—larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and imprisonment of thirty days.

Com. vs. Henry Hammers—larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo imprisonment for the term of thirty days.

Com. vs. Edward Nagle—assault and battery, two cases. Plead guilty. Not yet sentenced.

EVENING SESSION.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Moore, indictment for assault and battery, in which Peter Finigan was prosecutor, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and that the prosecutor pay the costs; whereupon the gentleman who preferred the complaint was called before the Court, and notified that he would stand committed until the costs were liquidated, as directed by the jury.

In the two cases of the Commonwealth vs. Francis Harlan, indictment surety of the peace, the District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*.

Com. vs. Michael Gates—indictment selling liquor to minors. Defendant plead guilty and submitted. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days. Court adjourned to meet at the usual hour on Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Com'th vs. Henry Nort—indictment, assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but that at the time of committing the offence he was insane, and therefore, find him not guilty, on the grounds of insanity.

Caleb and William Douglass vs. Michael Bracken. Summons, *quare clausum fregit*. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Francis Crook *et al.* *Nol. pros.* entered by District Attorney.

Com. vs. Joseph Ramsey and N. P. Ramsey, selling liquor contrary to the Act of Assembly. Prosecutor, G. W. Crouse, not appearing, defendants discharged.

Com'th vs. Wellington and Wesley Cameron, charged with pursuing deer with dogs. Jacob S. Ripple, the prosecutor, not appearing, defendants discharged.

Com'th vs. John Nihil—malicious mischief. Cause tried, and jury out.

The Grand Jury returned the following presentment:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Cambria:

We, the Grand Jurors for the March Sessions, 1874, do present: That we have visited the public buildings—the Court House, Jail, and Poor House, and the out-buildings belonging thereto—and find the same to be in good condition, with the exception of the vaults containing the county documents. We find them in an unsafe condition.

NEWTON I. ROBERTS, Foreman.

WEDNESDAY'S AND THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Com'th vs. P. B. Kern—surety of the peace. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay docket costs, (the prosecutor to fill no bill,) and bound over in the sum of $300 to keep the peace.

Com'th vs. Edward Nagle—assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty and submitted. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, with bonds a above.

COMMON PLEAS.

Julia McMahon, endorsed of Patrick McMahon, vs. Catharine Whelen—No. 86 Dec. term, 1873; summons case in in assumpsit. Jury called, sworn and affirmed who find for the plaintiff the sum of $208.57.

—Jacoby & Rose vs. Trustees of M. E. Church, Wilmore, No. 69. Dec. Term, 1873; summons in assumpsit. Jury called, sworn and affirmed, who find for plaintiffs in the sum of $190, including interest.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—The Johnstown Daily *Tribune* entered on its second volume on Tuesday of this week, and after indulging in some self-gratulatory remarks, winds up with the following paragraph:

"In conclusion, we beg to say, believing this to be the proper place to say it, that to Casper W. Easly, Esq., is due all the credit for whatever of merit has attached to the local department, and we believe that department will compare favorably with the same department of any paper received at this office. While he should be accorded all credit for what he has done, he should *not* be condemned for anything that has seemed to give rise to cause for complaint. His aim, as that of every employe ought to be, has been to please his employer. The employer's aim is to please the public. If, therefore, anything has been published to which exceptions are taken by anybody, the proprietor should alone be held responsible for such article or articles. In this connection, it should be remembered that a local editor may or may not approve of some articles that enter his department, and, again, he may not be sufficiently conversant with the facts connected with the case to write the details thereof in a manner in accord with the desire of the proprietor, and another and different person may be employed to perform the task. These facts should be taken into the count in this connection, and the measure of credit due Mr. Easly be accorded him without any *ifs* or *buts* in the premises."

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for the month of March contains rich reading on self-knowledge, opening with Chief-Justice Waite, with portrait; Pre-Natal Influences; Immortality, considered Physiologically; Tastes and Temperaments, a reason for denominations; The Mound Builders, Ancient Americans, with illustrations; Conversations About our Faces; Hereditary Character; An Elective or Appointive Judiciary; Alfred Dockery, M. C., of South Carolina; Domestic Help; Women at the South and at the West; A Royal Pair, with portraits; Vampires and Vampirism; The Siamese Twins, with illustrations, showing them at twenty-five, and at sixty years of age; Obliquities of Character; Do Your Own Thinking; Timber and Ornamental Trees, Agricultural Hints, etc. Only 30 cents, or $3.00 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

LAST NOTICE.—All accounts remaining unpaid on my books on the 15th day of March next, will positively be left for collection. All persons to whom I am indebted are requested to send in their bills and get their money, as I intend to remove to Chester on the 1st of April. House for sale or rent.

Respectfully,
A. P. FIELDS, M. D.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, March 4, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—The shower of correspondents last week admonishes me to be brief, and as I have not much to say, I shall avoid amplification.

A dispute between Johnstown and Conemaugh boroughs has been carried on for several years in regard to boundary lines and water courses, which has lately culminated in a lawsuit or two. It is not likely that this difference of opinion will ever be settled more easily than by uniting all our boroughs into one city. The water from Conemaugh township will run down hill into the borough of Conemaugh, which is quite natural, but the authorities of Johnstown are not agreed to let it run over the borough line into this city. Whether they are opposed to the laws of gravitation or not we are not prepared to say, but Conemaugh could gravitate the whole town into Johnstown by a simple act of Assembly, or by the act of the courts, and then the waters from Cushon's and Singer's hill would seek its level without further opposition.

Henry Ward Beecher's cyclone has not reached this place yet, but there is little doubt that it will. Our ladies are cautious and prudent enough to confine their labors to carrying around pledges for the men to sign, which is all right enough. We have no objection to signing a pledge presented by respectable ladies. Indeed, it is likely that hundreds, nay thousands, of names could be obtained in that manner without interfering with the saloons at all. Everybody feels that intemperance is a growing evil, and that the destructive tide should be stayed, but it is far from right to charge the liquor seller with all the evil results. The government that grants the license is a party; the manufacturer is a party; the poisoner who makes three barrels of liquor out of one is a party; and the men who buy it and drink it are a party, as well as the vender—and we know no better method of opposing the traffic than that of Father Matthew's pledge system. We hope the men will leave the work to the women and that the women will circulate the pledge.

In noticing Wesley Green's splendid photograph of his little daughter we should have stated that the picture was dressed up by that inimitable artist, Henry Zimmerman, who does all his work well. Green and Zimmerman are a strong team on lights and shades, and can play with sunbeams just as easily as a cat would play with a mouse. But that picture *is* angelic.

Don't say this time that March came in like a *lion*. That's obsolete. Rather say that March came in with the cold reserve of a polite stranger and will go out with the genial warmth of a true friend.

The wickedest man in Johnstown says that pride is a greater sin than intemperance, and was the very first sin—the sin, indeed, which made the angels fall, and does it even yet among the earthly kind—and he was wicked enough to propose prayer meetings in front of dry goods and fancy goods stores. He ought to be sent to the penal colony of Alaska!

As the habits of potato bugs should be studied, we will furnish some information on that subject. They seem to be a much hardier insect than is generally supposed. One warm day about a week ago we had occasion to remove the wooden step at the front door of our residence, when, to our utter surprise, we found hundreds of potato bugs, warming themselves under that step, which had been heated by the sun's rays. The step was immediately replaced, and when the last cold snap came we examined the place again, but could find no bugs. They had evidently gone down into the earth again, beyond the reach of frost. Look out this year for potato bugs. ROB ROY.

PORTAGE, March 2, 1874.

EDITOR FREEMAN: Considering the number of human beings that are huddled together here, we have been very quiet, and general good order has prevailed since I wrote you last. You will see, Mr. Editor, if you ever come here, that the population of this place is *all* habitated on about one mile square of territory; so you may *conclude*, without seeing it, that we are pretty closely packed. We propose, however, to extend our limits in a short time. All we want is room to *spread ourselves*.

Our lumbermen have had "a hard road to travel" this winter, owing to the short crop of snow. They have, however, done the best they could under the circumstances. The two steam mills here have about 8,500 logs, which will probably keep them running most of the summer. The two water mills located in town—on *Trout river*—have logs enough to do them. I am glad to see from statistics furnished your readers, that lumber firms east and west of us have been approximating successfully in getting in their crop of logs.

Mr. Bradley who was recently injured in the coal mines at "No. 3," is rapidly recovering.

A decent respect for the dignity of our neighboring borough of Wilmore caused within me emotions of sincere sorrow on reading the account, given by your correspondent "Scribo," of the disgraceful melee which occurred there on the day of the funeral of young Sanders—and regret it all the more, from the fact that by the record it appears that some of our own people were unfortunately present on the occasion, and lent a hand when needed. Now, Mr. Editor, I would just propound a *conunderfum*: *How* "can such things be, and o'ercome us, etc," in a "corporated borough, containing so many *peace* (able) officers?" I regret, also, to have it made known to me that "Scribo" has had a very *bad spell* of that pest of mortal man, the toothache. Might not the trouble in his head be attributed not so much to his decayed molars as to his recent severe attack of "son-stroke?"

The advice of "Local," though gratuitous, is kindly and very thankfully received. I think, however, that if "Local" would properly *con* the recent admonition of his loving A(u)nti(es), he would find his *way* hard enough without championing the cause of any of the *feathered* tribe. At all events, I am not aware that *Quails* are considered birds of prey.

I heartily join "Local" in his regret that the fair sex are not more numerously represented in the school boards. O! how sweet it would be for us *single* "school-marms" of the male persuasion to have one of these *heavenly female "new constitutions"* visit us in our place of business, where we are engaged in the noble work of dispensing a *capital* education to the youth of our beloved country! And how we would labor to convince her that we not only possessed first class qualifications as educators of youth, but, also, that we are *very* nice young men for small tea-parties!

The good sleighing which we might have enjoyed for a few days if we had been the happy possessor of a horse and sleigh, has vanished, though John didn't seem to know it when he sent his wife to church in a sleigh yesterday. *Wheeled* vehicles are always preferable to *cutters* on *bare ground*.

A game of ten-pins, for a purse of fifty dollars, will be played here on Saturday next, by three gentlemen of this place and a chap from the country. I will give you the result hereafter.

Yours, much, H. B.

JOHNSTOWN, March 3, 1874.

ED. FREEMAN—There is scarcely anything of importance to write about, but this should not deter a good, lively, active correspondent from filling up a little space anyhow.

The pay day of Friday and Saturday last did not result to any great extent to the advantage of our up-town merchants. The fact of the matter is just this: the general run of employes are not receiving a sufficient remuneration for their labor, and, as a consequence, they are compelled to shift along as best they can by buying at the stores of Wood, Morrell & Co., on their pass-books, as fast as they earn their wages. This, at best, is but living from hand to mouth, and there is much real destitution in our midst.

The Cambria Iron Company have piled away an immense quantity of railroad iron on the vacant ground between Union Hall and the Assistance Engine House, and their shipments do not average a dozen car loads in a week. They allege, and with some show of reason, that they are sinking money every day that the works are kept in operation, even at the very small compensation they are now paying their employes. It is thought by some persons, however, that they can afford to pile away as much iron as they may desire, as the cost of manufacture is reduced from 20 to 30 per cent., and the reaction will come ere long. They will then be able to sell at a heavy advance, and will therefore be the gainers in the long run.

The temperance excitement has reached as far as Pittsburg, but it is not probable that it will become very intense in this locality. Some of our saloon keepers have been notified that operations were to commence at the saloons named at a certain fixed hour. This notification was sent to them by means of postal cards, but implicit reliance was not placed upon the information contained therein.

Gough lectured here last night to a very large audience. His subject was "Circumstances," and one of the most pleasing circumstances of the evening—to him—was the fobbing of $200, that amount being his regular fee for the two hours' he occupies in telling stale jokes. This winds up the Y. M. C. A. course, and the managers will realize for that organization about $300.

Our city will lose two practising physicians in the course of a few days. Dr. J. R. Caldwell will remove to Three Rivers, Michigan, and we understand that Dr. H. W. Marbourg will hang out his tin sign in Philadelphia some time next month. These gentlemen both belong to the Medical Fund organization established among the employes of the Iron Works, and from the fact that last month the "divvy" was only 11 per cent., we presume they go away on the principle that they can find greener pastures elsewhere.

And, speaking of doctors, naturally leads me to make a remark about the health of our town. For four months past the death-rate has averaged over one per day. This is altogether too high, and the causes should be examined into.

A son of Judge Potts is lying seriously ill at his father's residence in this city. He is afflicted with consumption and his final exit from this mundane sphere is only a question of a very few days. Sad that he should be called hence when he is at the threshold of manhood. I believe I have nothing further to say now, so I will STOP.

NEAR PORTAGE, March 1, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—On last Thursday night your humble correspondent visited School House No. 2, Washington township, for the purpose of listening to the proceedings of the "Webster Debating Society," which meets at said school house every Thursday evening. When the hour for opening the discussion had arrived quite a respectable audience had congregated. The question discussed was, "Should education be made compulsory by law?" The following named gentlemen took part in the debate: James Itel, (leader,) Thomas Brawley, John Itel, and Geo. Gallagher, affirming; W. B. Conway, (leader,) Thomas McGough, and Peter McGough, denying. James Itel opened the discussion in a really ingenious and forcible speech in favor of the enactment of such a law, and portrayed in glowing colors the evils which have followed from permitting children to grow up in ignorance and vice. He argued at some length that a compulsory attendance law would not only tend to educate and elevate all who came under its beneficent sway, but would prove an incalculable blessing to the country intellectually as well as morally. W. B. Conway, responding on behalf of the negative, admitted that in a few exceptional cases such a law would prove beneficial, but argued with much truth that the many evils resulting therefrom would much more than counterbalance its good effects. He cited in support of his position the burthen such a law would impose on poor people, and especially where large families are dependent upon the labors of all members thereof who are able to toil. He furthermore argued that such a law was contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions and should not be encouraged by a free and enlightened people. The other speakers pro and con followed in regular succession, and altogether the discussion was carried on in a spirited and commendable manner, the leaders in the debate having the concluding arguments. Messrs. James Skelly, Mathew McHugh and Joseph Itel, acting as judges, decided in favor of the negative; so you will see, Mr. Editor, that the people (as one of the speakers remarked) are not inclined to take pattern after the beer guzzling portion of creation in the old world just yet a while.

The committee appointed to decide upon a question for discussion at the next meeting selected the following: "Which is the most injurious to a community, a liar or a thief?" The society extends a cordial invitation to all orderly disposed persons to attend their meetings. The proceedings thus far have been highly creditable. The members are all men of good standing in the community, and having already made considerable progress as public speakers, there is no doubt about the success of the society and the continued advancement of the members. I think that the future proceedings of the Websterians should be published in the FREEMAN each week, and your valued correspondents from this section, "H. Bub" and "Liberal," should see that it is done. One or the other is generally present and could take notes, but if they fail you shall hear from me now and then in that direction. SOBRIQUET.

SUMMIT, March 2, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—I see our pedagogue, *alias* Mr. "*Local*," either personally or by proxy, is still a scribbler for your paper. He pretends to think that "Anti-Local" is prejudiced against pedagogues. No such thing. We think pedagogues a very useful institution, when they are made of the right material; but we always did dislike a *bogus article*. He further says that "Anti-Local" has been slighted by Mr. Pedagogue. That could not be as she could not *come down* so as to put herself in a position to be slighted by such an *uncultured individual*. He still further says that what he saw naturally led himself or his proxy to suppose that he was a favorite among the ladies. Will he please tell us what he saw that caused him to form such on erroneous opinion? He certainly must be laboring under an *optical delusion*. He styles or has himself styled our worthy schoolmaster. Worthy of what, may we ask? Judging from *what we have seen*, we would say, worthy of a place in the *Lunatic Asylum*.

We have no need of female school directors. The directors we have are every way competent to fill their positions. If we had a Board of Health composed of ladies, and some of *them* would visit our *school*, not for the purpose of seeing *old forty-five*, but to give the *school house a thorough cleansing*, it would be a mighty good thing.

In conclusion, allow me to say that *pedagogue* and *Local*, if I am not much mistaken, are one and the same. When a chap has to fall back on his *haunches and sing his own praises* or get some one to do it for him, we may reasonably conclude that he stands considerably below par.

Yours, &c., ANTI-LOCAL.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The parties named below have "toed the mark" for the present year since the publication of our last list. Two weeks hence we will publish the names of such persons as shall pay their subscriptions in the meantime, as well as the names of those who are entitled to such other credits on this volume as may be worth noting, after which no reduction will be made on subscription except to new subscribers, and no other lists will be published by us.

Wabasha, Minn.—James H. Evans.
Rockton, Pa.—Joseph Parrish.
Kimmell, Pa.—Andrew Keith.
Summit—Joseph Criste, Dan'l Dougherty, Jos. Boyyan, Mrs. Ann Criste, John G. Eoland.
Loretto—P. H. Shields, Wm. Litzinger, two subscriptions, Jos. Hogue, Jos. Cramer, Jos. A. Coons, F. A. Storm, Peter Mullen, Jos. J. Biller, Philip Fleck, J. A. Eckenrode.
St. Augustine—Henry Sheppard.
Johnstown—W. Horace Rose, Michael Quinn.
Cambria—John P. Strayer.
Conemaugh—John C. Walkinshaw.
Wilmore—Edward Lynch.
Hemlock—T. McTamany.
Gallitzin—John J. Troxell, R. J. Denny to No. 11, Vol. 9, Michael Fitzharris, J. W. Shank.
Munster—Peter Parrish.
Ebensburg—Edward Parrish to No. 45, Thomas Hoover, John A. Kennedy, Henry Byrne.
Carrolltown—John Buck to No. 33, Vol. 9, Peter Strittmatter, A. Strittmatter, John Snyder, Chas. Anna, Thos. Mitsel, Valentine Gunm, Theodore D. Luther, Jacob Zorn, Anselm Weaklan.
St. Lawrence—John Nidemyer.
Belsano—Abram Makin.

Communications.

LORETTO, March 3, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—Having always been a lover of freedom and a friend of every project that tends to make mankind wiser and better, I have read with admiration the scheme proposed by our worthy State Superintendent of Common Schools to make education compulsory. But much as I admire I have one fault to find with the project—it does not go far enough. We need, in addition, compulsory religion. Therefore I would advocate the passage of a bill in which the Connecticut blue laws would be embodied in *toto*. Then every man would be compelled to worship his Creator according to the dictates of the State—the omnipotent State—that always understands the wants of man better than he does himself. The sanctifying influences of religion, hand in hand with a most glorious school system, would certainly be a sight that would move the most unimpassioned to enthusiastic admiration! I said to adopt the blue laws in *toto*, but sober second thought convinces me that a portion of one section of the laws in question should be expunged. I refer to that wherein a penalty is fixed for any man who kisses his wife or little ones, or for any person cooking victuals on the Sabbath day. Our liberty-loving people would not submit with any degree of complacency to such an infringement on the rights of their stomachs and affections, and the patience of a people should never be put to too severe a test.

But after we have our children educated and intellectual and moral prodigies made of all our people, there will still be something wanting to make them as useful and available to the State as they ought to be. The greater portion of our people are ailing and complaining, some of neuralgia, some of rheumatism, others are troubled with weak lungs, many more with dyspepsia, and numbers innumerable with various other diseases too tedious to enumerate. Now, all these diseases have been brought on the people either through their own ignorance or that of their progenitors of the fundamental laws of hygene. This has been clearly demonstrated by Drs. Trall, Dio Lewis, Wills, and others. This being the case, the State in self defense is bound to enlighten her people on this important subject. In order to meet this great want the Legislature should pass a bill authorizing the election of a Superintendent of Public Health, also assistant officials for every precinct, borough and township in the State. The duties of the State Superintendent should be to cause a series of popular tracts to be prepared, in which the laws of health shall be clearly defined. He shall also exercise a general supervision over his subordinates, whose duty it shall be to distribute these hygienic documents among the people of their respective districts and see that the advice inculcated by said tracts is followed *verbatim et literatum*. If parents neglect or refuse to rear their children hygienically, they shall be taken from them and placed in institutions (to be erected at the expense of the taxpayers) founded on the principle of the German Kindergartens—their benighted parents to bear all expenses incurred in the maintenance of such children, provided said costs are recoverable. As *mens sana in corpori sano* is a great desideratum, the health office should exercise a censorship over the press and see that no publication calculated to excite the brain to undue activity is published or sold; but the publication and circulation of works of an amusing character, and at the same time having a soothing effect on the nervous system, are to receive all the aid that can be given. Works on the tariff and political economy, and Baxter's works, I give as examples.

Special taxes, and doubtless very heavy ones, will of course have to be laid for all these purposes, but all murmurs will cease from men of liberal and progressive ideas when they reflect that by the enactment of these most salutary laws the State would be the recipient of untold benefits. Of course some of the people will be so unreasonable as to complain that they cannot in conscience attend these State conventicles, but they can be told, in the words of a renowned radical leader now deceased, to "throw conscience to the devil"—that is their own affair and they have no right to be obtruding their troublesome consciences in affairs of this kind. They should know by this time that minorities have no rights which those in power are bound to respect.

Having by these means taken care of body, mind and soul, the guardians of the State's interests might rest on their laurels amidst the plaudits of an admiring world. Then indeed would our good old commonwealth shine forth as the brightest star in our great national galaxy. JOHN G. BADGER, M. A.

WANTED TO BE HEARD FROM.—If anybody has ever used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage, as the Doctor is in *earnest* when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon inquiry. The thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy, which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured, as the disease is always constitutional and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs, or poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things, but got nothing to do me good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months, for which I am very thankful. AMOS FISHER.

JUVENILE HORSE THIEF.—On Tuesday a boy about sixteen years of age, mounted on a good looking farm horse, entered town and stopped at the Moshannan House, his horse being cared for at the hotel stable. The boy desired to sell the horse, and finally concluded a bargain with Mr. Wm. L. Harper, taking his note at thirty days for one hundred dollars. He then attempted to get cash upon the note, but Mr. Harper had put a provision in the "promise to pay" which rendered it null if ownership of the horse should not prove to be vested in the seller. Of course the young man could not dispose of such paper, and soon returned to Mr. Harper, who, satisfied that something was wrong, delivered over the horse and tore up the note. The same evening a farmer from Pine Grove Mills named D. H. Weaver, made his appearance and registered at the Lloyd House, his errand being to find the whereabouts of a boy and horse which had disappeared from his farm during his absence the day previous.

A brief search ended in the discovery of the boy and the recovery of the horse. Mr. Weaver had gone from home on business on Monday, and the boy, who worked for him, telling Mrs. W. that he was going to haul some wood, hitched up the horse and drove to the woods, where he left the sled, mounted the horse and drove to Port Matilda, stopping over night and in the morning setting out for this place, where he arrived, and where his experience was as above related. Mr. Weaver took the boy back with him, and, as he had previously been caught in minor thefts, he thinks of having him provided for in the house of refuge.—*Philipsburg Journal*.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—During the changeable seasons of Fall and Winter, when coughs and colds are so prevalent, no person should be without some reliable preparation for their cure. They should recollect that a neglected cough or cold frequently terminates in consumption. Hasson's Compound Syrup of Tar is the best and most reliable article known for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, chronic catarrhs, sore throat, asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. No family should be without it.

Sold by all Drug Stores and Dealers thro'-out the United States.

P. S. See that the signature of RUSSELL & LANDIS, Prop's, is on each wrapper.

—Harry Wayne, late of the firm of Benton & Wayne, has not quit the hardware business, but is now in partnership with Mr. John Dibert, at 224 Main street, Johnstown, Pa., where will be found at all times the largest and best stock of hardware, wagon wood work, &c., offered for sale in Cambria county.

ORDER all your hardware from Dibert, Wayne & Co., Johnstown.

[ORIGINAL.]

A PARTING.

Well, we two must part!—
Yes, we who've long been one in heart,
To-day must break sweet friendship's chain,
And never, never unite its links again.

Stern *Fate* hath decreed it so,
And part we must, despite the woe—
Give up the hopes and dreams of yore,
Bid them farewell forever more.

We ne'er again together may stand—
Ne'er again may I press your hand;
Ne'er again on life's dreary way
May we hope to meet, after to-day.

Yet, let us not weep—tears are vain;
They'll soothe not our anguish, ease not our pain;
And if our eyes be dimmed with parting tears,
Dreary and dark will look the future years.

While in the future there may us await,
Than the past, a brighter, happier fate,
So the past let us e'er strive to forget—
Naught is so useless as a vain regret.

Better 'twill be with a willing heart
In the duties of life to take active part,
Nor pause to think or once to dream
O'er a faded hope or a vanished gleam.

Let us bravely, then, with never a sigh,
Bid to our dreams an eternal "good by!"
And so let us live that when life is o'er
We may meet in Heaven, to part no more.

So let me clasp once more your hand in mine,
While I pray God to grant you peace divine—
To guard and to bless you, where'er you dwell;
And now, dear, a last and a long farewell!

MINNIE MYRTLE.

OBITUARY.

KELLY.—Died, in Loretto, on Monday last, DIDIE only son of Bernard and Mary Kelly, aged 6 months and six days.

O, scarcely had we learnt to love thee,
Ere the hand of death was laid
On the head of him we loved
To call our darling little Edie. ADIEU.

McMORRIS.—Died, at Gallitzin, March 1st, Mrs. Bridget McMorris, (maiden name Rowley,) a native of Parrish Castlecormor, County Sligo, Ireland, in the 77th year of her age.

FALON.—Died, in Carrolltown, Feb. 28th, Willie, son of Philopena Falon, aged 6 years.

WIELAND.—Died, in Carroll township, on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN WIELAND, aged 73 years.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!
Estate of EDWARD WILLIAMS, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GARRET RISBIN, Administrator.
Munster Twp., Feb. 20, 1874.-6t.*

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership at present existing between the undersigned in the practice of medicine, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of March, 1874, and hence we solicit all parties indebted to us to call and make settlement by the 10th of said month, as after that date all unsettled claims will be placed in the hands of a collector.
WM. LEMMON, M. D.,
E. H. PLANK, M. D.
Ebensburg, Feb. 13, 1874.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale Cheap.
THE undersigned offers at private sale his FARM in Allegheny township, on the road from Buck's Mill to Ebensburg, known as the E. C. McMullen farm, containing 195 ACRES, 120 of which are cleared and under good fence, with House, Barn, Outbuildings and a good Orchard. Terms easy.
Also, about 65 ACRES on road from Buck's Mill to Loretto, some 25 Acres of which are cleared, with a one-and-a-half story Dwelling and a good frame Hay House thereon. Terms moderate.
Also, one-half interest in 70 ACRES on road from Loretto to Dawson's Mill, known as the Betsy McGuire place, adjoining lands of the famous Loretto Springs.
Also, HOUSE and LOT in Loretto.
For price and terms call on or write to
WM. LITZINGER,
[2-27.-3t.] Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.
P. S. Money and settlements required from all persons indebted. W. L.

Thousands of Lives and Millions of Property
SAVED BY USING THE
AMERICAN SAFETY KEROSENE LAMPS.
These lamps are made of Brass and will never break.
The burners have a Safety Tube Attachment for the escape of gas, and will never explode.
The chimneys are made of Mica (or Ising glass so called) and they are the only lamp chimneys made that will not break by heat or cold.
Glass Chimneys and lamps are unsafe and expensive—this is the universal complaint.
OVER SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF GLASS LAMP CHIMNEYS are broken in this country every year.
Price of Hand Lamps, complete, with Mica chimneys, one dollar. Price of Bronze Parlor or Stand lamps, two dollars.—Sent to any part of the United States by express on receipt of the money by mail. 1,000 agents wanted to sell these Lamps and Mica Chimneys in every city and town, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Send for Sample Lamps and Circulars giving all particulars. They speak for themselves, and sell on sight. Address,
AMERICAN SAFETY LAMP CO.,
[2-20.-3t.] No. 240 Pearl Street, New York.

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY
AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS.
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

Murray & Dunn,
PROPRIETORS OF
PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture
LIGHT CASTINGS
of every description.
The Various Styles of Stoves
manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.
Steam Engines and all kind of Machinery,
promptly and satisfactorily repaired.
All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-1f.]

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,
Altoona, Pa.
ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.
Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

JAMES NULL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ebensburg. Office in Colonnade Row. Collections promptly attended to. [12.12.73.-1.]

The Law of Accumulation.

Everybody knows that money makes money, but it is not everybody that pays attention to the *modus operandi* by which this is brought about and the practical consequences which follow.

Schoolboys are taught the rule of compound interest, but nine out of ten of them forget all about it for the remainder of their lives. Yet this principle has more to do with the accumulation of large fortunes than any other cause whatever; and it has bearings on the increase of wealth and on the ratio and style of expenditure, both personal and national, of which the practical character cannot be overrated.

We read in a paper a few months ago of the death of an eminent London capitalist, who left the enormous fortune of three millions sterling.—This old gentleman was over ninety years of age at the time of his death, and it is pretty evident that he was a man of quiet habits and moderate expenditure, letting his capital accumulate from year to year by its own natural force. Now, it is only when it has been in operation for a long series of consecutive years that we see what the force of compound interest is.—For the first few years the augmentation is almost imperceptible, but when once the power of increase has been developed, it goes on at an augmenting ratio, until the results are almost incredible. There can be no doubt that in the case just mentioned, the wealth accumulated after the natural duration of life had been reached was far more than all the seventy years previous.

If money can be invested at eight per cent. and the interest reinvested at the same rate, it will double itself in five years. Allow ten years for this to take place, owing to loss of time in reinvesting, and we reach the remarkable conclusion—remarkable, we mean, to those who have never yet thought about it—that if a man can lay by a thousand dollars at one and twenty, and let it accumulate at compound interest, it will amount to the enormous sum of thirty thousand dollars, if he lives to the age of seventy, to sixty thousand at eighty, and to a hundred and twenty thousand at ninety. This is the secret of the large fortunes of the great bankers and capitalists of Europe, whose money goes on accumulating from generation, to generation, and augments with prodigious rapidity after thirty or fifty years have passed on.

The process, however, may be reversed. A man wastes or spends a thousand dollars needlessly by the time he is one or two and twenty.—What is the effect? If he lives till he is seventy he will be thirty thousand dollars poorer for it; or, we will say, he will have lost the chance of being thirty thousand dollars better off than he is.

We then arrive at the general truth, that the younger a man is the more valuble money is to him. We have seen what a thousand dollars is to a man of twenty-one, viz: the making of a fortune; but a thousand dollars to a man of fifty would be of comparatively small account.

Suppose a man begins life with economical habits, and by rigid self-denial accumulates five hundred pounds by the time he is twenty-five. That sum will amount to a competency by the time he desires to be free from the cares of business, and he can then, and indeed for years before, have the pleasure of laying out his money freely and without fear, in gratifying his taste or in doing good.

But if he is inclined to gratify his tastes when young, to buy, we will say, expensive furniture, or to mingle freely in society, so that he never saves at all until he is five and forty, what good will five hundred pounds do him then? It is, of course, good in itself, but as the foundation of a competency it is utterly inadequate. It would only amount to two thousand pounds at sixty-five, and not to a competency till long after three score and ten.

The points of the whole matter are therefore this: Every dollar saved in youth is thirty dollars in old age; every hundred dollars spent in foolery or finery before five and twenty is simply three thousand dollars thrown away of provision for the time when work must be a burden.

Let our young men in business think of this. They are exposed, on entering life, to innumerable temptations to spend. Let such be steadly resisted. The course in youth is quick saving and careful economy. By and by a time will come when this will bear its legitimate fruits. Then is the time for open handed freedom in expenditure, when the judgment is matured, when the knowledge of the world is acquired, and when capital has been accumulated to such an extent that even if there is no more saving, there need be no further anxiety.—Merchants and Manufacturers' Review.

Demolishing A Joke.

"Before slates were used people multiplied on the face of the earth." Boggs, who takes a joke about as hard as he would a blow in the face, read this to his school class to show what wretched perversions of fact newspaper people are led to publish, and then went into a computation to show that the use of slates cannot have sensibly affected the increase of the world's population, because, first, slates are only used as a covering for human habitations in a very small fraction of the earth's surface; secondly, because in those countries where slates are used but a small fraction of the population use them, the use of thatch, tiles, shingles, tar and asphalt also prevailing; and thirdly, because the ratio of the number of persons injured by the falling of slates in the most populous parts of the most slate-covered cities to the whole population of such localities is said to be expressed by the decimal .00705500672.

NEW STORE Building, 113 and 115 Clinton St., JOHNSTOWN.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

Having purchased largely for cash, and many of our goods having been bought since the Panic, we are able to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS!

AND OUR CUSTOMERS SHALL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

We will sell at prices to make the money of our patrons go as far as possible.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

ALPACAS

AND

Waterproofs.

COME AND SEE THE GOODS AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!

Goods bought before the Panic are

MARKED Down

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

VELVETEENS

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

Wholesale Department

ON SECOND FLOOR.

GOODS AT NEW YORK AND PHIL'A PRICES

—AT—

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

Look at the Prices.

HEAVY BLACK ALPACAS,

NEWLY OPENED,

At 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 Cts.

ELEGANT WATERPROOFS!

IN ALL NEW COLORS!

Navy Blue, New Green, New Brown,

GOLD MIXED AND GREEN MIXED

WATERPROOFS

At the Reduced Price.

BLACK WATERPROOFS at 75 Cts.

FLANNELS!

RED AND WHITE FLANNEL,
OPERA FLANNEL,
BARRED FLANNEL,
Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel,
Yard Wide Country Flannel,
Rob Roy and Blue Flannels.

FELT SKIRTS from 75c. to $2.

BALMORAL SKIRTS VERY CHEAP.

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

WOOLEN HOSE!

AT LOWEST PRICES, AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence. | Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. | Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. | In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove—thus all waste is saved.

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will cover as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition | in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,

115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
43 CHAMBERS ST., BOSTON. [11-14.-3mcom.]

Stoves! Stoves!

AT GREATLY

Reduced Prices!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL

STOVES

FROM THIS DATE AT

REDUCED RATES FOR CASH

AS FOLLOWS:

No. 9	*Ironsides,*	$40.00
" 8	"	36.00
" 7	"	32.00
" 9	*Improved National,*	35.00
" 8	" "	30.00
" 9	*Speer's Anti-Dust,*	44.00
" 8	" "	40.00
" 7	" "	36.00
" 9	*Duquesne* "	35.00
" 8	" "	30.00

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF

AT COST FOR CASH!

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 21, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1873.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.

LEMMON & MURRAY,
Main Street, Ebensburg.

July 30, 1868.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-13.-tf.]

AN OPERA TROUPE OF PARROTS.—An extraordinary public entertainment has been produced in Lima, Peru, by an Italian named Contarini, who proposes to carry his exhibition to Europe. He has taught and trained, by dint of great patience and perseverance, an opera company, made up of thirty parrots and paroquets, who perform two of Bellini's operas, *Norma* and *Sonnambula*, on a miniature stage, with full chorus, and recitative. The director and manager accompanies the artists on a piano harmonium, and the perfection with which each bird sings his part and the excellence of the chorus is prodigious. The *debut* of this lyrico-ornithological company in *Norma* was attended by the wealth and fashion of Lima. When the paroquet that sang the contralto finished the allegro in the "Salutation to the Moon," such was the enthusiasm, the shouting and the applause at hearing a bird sing the "Casta Diva," that the bird company, affrighted, took flight and sought refuge among the side scenes. This interrupted the performance for nearly a quarter of an hour, and Signor Contarina had to tranquilize the "artists" by giving them bread soaked in wine. Thenceforth the expressions and approbation were moderated, in order not to spoil the play. It appears that the bird artists have now become accustomed to the applause. The correctness and propriety with which they give certain parts of the opera are wonderful. The primo tenore possesses all the graces of the school of Mario, and the ladies of Lima have named the prima donna Patti.

A FORTUNE-TELLER'S ALMANAC.—To dream of a millstone about your neck is a sign of what you may expect if you marry an extravagant woman.

It is very lucky to dream that you pay for a thing twice over, since afterwards you will probably take care to have your bills receipted.

For a person in embarrassed circumstances to dream he is arrested is very fortunate, for it is a warning to him on no account to accept a bill.

To dream of a fire is a sign that—it you are wise—you will see that all the lights in your house are put out before you go to bed.

To dream that your nose is red on the tip is an intimation that you had better leave brandy for water.

To dream of having a great number of servants—madness.

To dream of a bear betokens mischief which your vision shows you is a bruin.

When a fashionable young lady dreams of a filbert, it is a sign that her thoughts are running on the colonel.

If you dream of clothes, it is a warning not to go to law, for, by the rule of contraries, you will be sure of a non-suit.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin it betokens that she should instantly discontinue tight stays, and always go warmly clad in wet weather.

DANBURY NOTES.—There is nothing that will change a man so much as a great grief, unless it is shaving off his mustache.

There is no position drearier than that of a carpenter's apprentice in a village where there is no town clock. There is nothing a man will so stoutly deny as the possession of an umbrella.

Where there is a will there is a way. A young man who can neither sing nor play, treated his girl's bedroom window late Monday night to a recitation. The piece selected was that which so vividly calls attention to the boy who stood on the burning deck, which, considering the temperature of this season, is full of comforting passages. His fervid oratory and graceful gestures, as he stood there alone, up to his knees in snow, made one of the most precious events in our history as a village.

A Slawson farmer was negotiating with a workingman for his labor. He represented that $15 a month and board was sufficient pay. The man demurred. "But, consider," said the farmer, argumentatively, "the location. There haint a man died on this farm in ten years. Health is *something.*" A bargain was made.

A WONDERFUL CAVE.—In the range of mountains in western North Carolina, known as the "Fox Range," a most singular phenomenon exists. It is a "breathing cave." In the summer months a current of air comes from it so strongly that a person can't walk against it, while in winter the suction is just as great. The cool air from the mountain in the summer is felt for miles, in a direct line from the mouth of the cave. At times a most unpleasant odor is emitted upon the current from dead carcasses of animals sucked in and killed by the violence. The loss of cattle and stock in that section in winter is accounted for in this way: They range too near the mouth of the cave, and the current carries them in. At times, when the change from inhalation to exhalation begins, the air is filled with various hairs of animals; not unfrequently bones and whole carcasses are found miles from the place. The air has been known to change materially in temperature during exhalation from quite cool to unpleasantly hot, withering vegetation within reach, and accompanied by a terrible roaring, gurgling sound, as a pot boiling. It is unaccounted for by scientific men who have examined it, tho' no exploration can take place. It is feared by many that a volcanic eruption may break forth there some time. Such things have occurred in places as little unexpected.

IF you want to make a bustle in the world, take five newspapers and a piece of tape.

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND CENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be be sold at **15 per cent. less** than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. M. H. NATHANSON & CO.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,	&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

THE GREAT CAUSE

—OF—

Human Misery.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

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CURIOUS WILLS.

The illustrated London News [illegible] the following anecdotes: [illegible] two English gentlemen were [illegible] upon to act as executors for a [illegible] friend just deceased. They found [illegible] will duly executed, but were [illegible] ly puzzled, on comparing the [illegible] of property with the testamentary [illegible] positions, to perceive there was [illegible] a deficit of a considerable sum. [illegible] executors were the more surprised [illegible] they had always known their [illegible] to be peculiarly accurate, as well as strictly honorable, and they believed him quite incapable of bequeathing [illegible] larger amount than he possessed. They searched carefully, therefore, every conceivable place, but [illegible] finding and clue to the missing [illegible] beyond a scrap of paper on which [illegible] the memorandum, '£700 to be [illegible] out of Till.' As this sum corresponded with the amount by which [illegible] were out of their reckoning, they [illegible] urally concluded that the [illegible] must possess some strong box [illegible] he designated by the word [illegible] he was not in business, [illegible] therefore, only intend it figuratively. [illegible] still, after the most diligently [illegible] no such reserve appeared. [illegible] these circumstances, the effects of the testator, furniture, plate, library [illegible] were sold and the proceeds distributed. It was not until some time after, [illegible] still pondering on the provoking mystery, it occurred to one of the [illegible] that the writer of the paper [illegible] have meant some book, the [illegible] name of which was 'Till,' the [illegible] probably as it was written with [illegible] ital T, and referring to the [illegible] he found there inventoried [illegible] folios a volume of Bishop Ti[illegible] sermons, a fact which threw [illegible] light on the difficulty. Having communicated his discovery to his [illegible] ecutor, they repaired together [illegible] book-seller who had purchased [illegible] brary, and inquired whether he had yet disposed of the volume in question. 'I had parted with it,' [illegible] he, 'but, as it happens, it has been turned on my hands, for the party to whom I sent it in the [illegible] jected to pay the price, and I [illegible] therefore, be glad to dispose of [illegible] you.' The value was agreed [illegible] the book carried home, when, carefully turning it over, page by page, bank notes to the amount of [illegible] £700 were found, as the scrap of paper had stated, 'in Till,' and the intentions of the testator were carried out."

"Dr. Ellerby died in London [illegible] ruary, 1827. He was a member of the Society of Friends [illegible] for being a very eccentric [illegible] and all his habits bore the [illegible] originality. In his will [illegible] found some singular clauses, [illegible] them the following: 'Item.—I [illegible] that immediately after my death my body shall be carried to the [illegible] cal Museum in Aldersgate [illegible] shall there be dissected by [illegible] rence, Tyrrell, and Wardrop, [illegible] that the cause of my malady [illegible] well understood. Item.—I [illegible] my heart to Mr. W., [illegible] lungs to Mr. R., and my brain [illegible] F., in order that they may [illegible] them from decomposition; [illegible] clare that if these gentlemen shall [illegible] faithfully to execute these [illegible] wishes in this respect, I will [illegible] it should be by any means [illegible] and torment them until they [illegible] ply.' This threat did not [illegible] the above-named parties, [illegible] that they unhesitatingly [illegible] their several legacies."

CARRYING STOVES.—Which [illegible] THE LIGHTEST?—A reader [illegible] recently married writes [illegible] which end of a stove is the [illegible] We really wish we knew, but [illegible] A stove is very deceiving [illegible] has to find its points of [illegible] Our friend should not be too [illegible] taking hold of a stove. A stove [illegible] is to be moved should be [illegible] still watches of the night [illegible] carefully examined by the [illegible] good lamp. The very end [illegible] the lightest may prove the heaviest. [illegible] fact, is extremely likely to [illegible] be that the lightest end is the most difficult to get hold of and hang [illegible] It is a very distressing undertaking to carry a half ton stove by your nails, with a cold-blooded man holding the other end and a young woman, with a dust-pan in one hand and a broom in the other, bringing up the rear and getting the broom between your legs. In going up stairs it is best to be at the lower end of the stove. Going backwards up stairs a way with a stove in your hands requires a delicacy of perception which very few people possess, and which can only come after years of conscientious practice. If you are below you have the advantage of missing [illegible] that must be painful to a sensitive nature. The position you are in brings your face pretty close to the top of the stove, and as no one can be expected to see what is going on when thus situated, you are relieved from all responsibility and thought in the matter, and nothing to do but to push valiantly ahead and think of Heaven. [illegible] above you is the carman whom you cannot see, with his lips two inches apart, his eyes protruding, and his tongue lolling on his chin. And it is well you don't see him, for it is an awful sight. But the chief advantage of being below is that, in case of the stove falling, you will be caught beneath and instantly killed. Nothing [illegible] of your death will ever compensate for the scratched paint, soiled carpet and torn oil-cloth. And no man in his senses and with his hearing unimpaired would want to survive the catastrophe. —Danbury News.

How much cloth does it take to make a spirit-wrapper?